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<b>(54) Title:</b> SUB-NANOSCALE ELECTRONIC SYSTEMS, DEVICES AND PROCESSES  <b>(57) Abstract</b>  A new class of electronic systems, wherein microelectronic semiconductor integrated circuit devices are integrated on a common substrate with molecular electronic devices.		

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## SUB-NANOSCALE ELECTRONIC SYSTEMS, DEVICES AND PROCESSES

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**BACKGROUND AND SUMMARY  
OF THE INVENTIONS**

The present inventions relate to a new generation of electronic microcircuit technology, having dimensions much smaller than those of semiconductor integrated circuits, and to related systems and processes.

To better explain the significance and advantages of these innovations, the following paragraphs (down to page 10) will review some technological context. This technological context is not necessarily prior art, but is intended to help in pointing out the disclosed inventions.

**The Era of Downscaling**

Since about 1960, the steady downscaling of integrated circuit minimum dimensions has permitted ever-increasing density, and thus an ever-increasing range of functionality at an ever-more favorable cost. This wealth of opportunity has permitted system designers to introduce many of the electronic products which have revolutionized industry and daily life in these decades. Continued downscaling steadily improves the available

functionalities and pricing, and thus steadily challenges system designers. This fosters a continuing climate of active innovation and competition.

The most obvious index of downscaling is the steady reduction in the "minimum geometry" which can be specified for fabrication of an integrated circuit. This corresponds to a reduction in the size and spacing of the individual transistors, and thus steadily increases the number of transistors which can be fabricated in a given area. However, it is important to note that scaling has also provided exponential improvements in device speed and power dissipation, which has led to substantial enhancement of system performance. Thus, an end to the epoch of downscaling would drastically reduce the speed of progress in electronics.

### Limitations of Semiconductor Microelectronics

The danger now in sight is that the downscaling of minimum geometries of transistor-based integrated circuits will eventually be brought to an end by a combination of problems related to devices, interconnections, noise, and reliability.<sup>1</sup> The resulting saturation of circuit densities almost certainly implies a saturation of the historical exponentially downward trend in cost and volume per bit or function.

Several constraints are visibly converging to cut off the advantages of further scaling. While it is likely that clever process modifications can postpone the impact of some constraints, it does not seem likely that all can be avoided.

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<sup>1</sup>These issues have been widely discussed; *see, e.g.*, Chatterjee *et al.*, 130, PROC. IEE 105 (1983), which is hereby incorporated by reference.

A technology-dependent issue is where existing ULSI ("ultra-large-scale integration," *i.e.* semiconductor fabrication with minimum dimensions of a micron or less) will usefully end. From recent work, it is reasonable that this will occur in the 0.1 micron regime; scaling to just the 100s of Å level may not be cost-effective in relation to the development costs of the technology. Thus, identifying an atomic-scale device technology seems the only approach worth the investment.

### Alignment Tolerances

One of the basic problems is alignment tolerances: formation of features at a small minimum size  $\lambda$  does not imply that that minimum size can be used for fabrication of working circuits: it is also necessary to have alignment tolerances which are much smaller than  $\lambda$  (preferably well under  $\lambda/4$ ). (Thus, a  $0.8\mu$  lithography process will typically have a specified alignment tolerance of  $\pm 0.15\mu$  or less.)

With further scaling, this imposes several nonobvious difficulties. One is thermal stability, as discussed below.

### Dopant Diffusion Lengths

Diffusion lengths scale approximately as  $(Dt)^{1/2}$ , where  $t$  is time at the highest temperature, and  $D$  is a temperature-dependent diffusion constant characteristic of the dopant and the background material. As dimensions are reduced, the dopant diffusion lengths in silicon are posing difficulties in process design. In the past decade, many accommodations have been made to reduce dopant mobility and to reduce time at high temperatures. However, it is not clear that such accommodations can be continued indefinitely. For example, arsenic (or antimony) dopants are now used increasingly in place of phosphorus, but there is no suitable N-type dopant with significantly lower diffusivity than these two.

### Punch-through, Doping Levels, Electric Fields, and Hot Electrons

A voltage applied across a semiconductor junction (in the reverse-bias direction) will naturally create a depletion region around the junction. The width of the depletion region depends on the doping levels of the semiconductor. If the depletion region spreads to contact another depletion region, "punch-through," *i.e.* uncontrolled current flow, may occur.

Higher doping levels will help to minimize the separations required to prevent punch-through. However, if the voltage change per unit distance is large, this creates a further difficulty.

A large voltage change per unit distance implies that the magnitude of the electric field is large. An electron traversing such a sharp gradient may be accelerated to an energy level significantly higher than the minimum conduction band energy. Such an electron is known as a "hot" electron, and  
5 may be sufficiently energetic to pass through an insulator. Thus, hot electrons can irreversibly degrade some common types of devices.

### **Isolation in a Monolithic Semiconductor Substrate**

Conventional semiconductor integrated circuit technology uses a monolithic substrate which is all one crystal. Such substrates provide great  
10 advantages in processing. However, this device architecture poses some inherent difficulty with further scaling. One difficulty is lateral isolation of devices from each other. Another difficulty is leakage current scaling. Another difficulty is presented by the diffusivity of carriers within the substrate: free carriers (generated, *e.g.*, by an alpha particle hit) can diffuse  
15 over many tens of microns to help neutralize a stored charge. Some attempts have been made to overcome these difficulties by using total isolation from the substrate, but to date such technologies have not demonstrated favorable economics of scaling.

### **Considerations in Further Downscaling**

20 Theoretically, further downscaling of devices would still be achievable with the appropriate device technology, IF the approach could simultaneously address the interconnection, reliability, and implied fabrication limitations. Estimates based on abstract physical switching device models which are independent of specific device technologies indicate that several  
25 orders of magnitude in downscaling of device power in devices would be theoretically permitted,<sup>2</sup> if an appropriate device technology could be found. The key to this search is to employ electronic phenomena which are

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<sup>2</sup>See R.T.Bate, "VLSI Electronics" (N. G. Einspruch, ed.), Vol. 5, p. 359 (Academic Press 1982), which is hereby incorporated by reference.

characterized by dimensions much smaller than the depletion layer widths and diffusion lengths which provide the basis for conventional transistor function.

### Limitations of Semiconductor Nanoelectronics

5        Within the last decade, tremendous progress in semiconductor nanofabrication and nanoscale spatial and charge quantization phenomena has bridged the gap from the 0.1 micron regime to the  $\sim 10$ s of Å scale, and even to the atomic level with scanning probe techniques.<sup>3</sup> These advances allow one to create electronic structures that exhibit manifest quantum and  
10   single electron effects. However, proposed solid state device implementations at this level suffer from three problems. The first is critical dimensional control. Electron devices which operate in this range must operate by tunneling, since a barrier (heterostructure, oxide, or otherwise) is a prerequisite for isolation in a 3-terminal device that can exhibit gain.  
15   However, electron tunneling is exponentially sensitive to atomic-layer fluctuations in the tunneling barriers, resulting in device characteristic variations unacceptable for large scale integration. Secondly, device embodiments utilizing discrete electron charging (single electron transistors, or SETs) suffer from reduced operating temperatures; for room temperature  
20   operation, 1 nm or less size junctions are required, dimensions which imply severe tunnel barrier fluctuation problems for solid state embodiments. Finally, none of these approaches address the interconnection and alignment problems. It is instructive to note that these investigations have had little impact on extending ULSI, due to the fundamental limitations of  
25   conventional semiconductor devices and fabrication. Fabrication at the nanoscale, and ultimately at the atomic level, of even the simplest structures (interconnects and contacts) is a daunting task. Techniques such as electron

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30        <sup>3</sup>See for example, NANOSTRUCTURE PHYSICS AND FABRICATION, edited by M.A.Reed and W.P.Kirk, Academic Press, 1989; and NANOSTRUCTURES AND MESOSCOPIC SYSTEMS, edited by W.P.Kirk and M.A.Reed, Academic Press, 1992; both of which are hereby incorporated by reference.

beam and STM<sup>4</sup> lithography for pattern transfer appears to bottom out at ~100Å, due to the requirement of pattern transfer. Atomic manipulation with scanning probes has been demonstrated, but it is unlikely that this technique will be more than a laboratory curiosity since it is essentially a serial approach. (This criticism also holds for STM micromachined arrays, due to registration and access time limitations).

Solid state embodiments of quantum size electronic devices suffer from a number of problems. They are:

**Dimensional Fabrication Tolerance:** In a quantum device that utilizes quantum size effects, the intrinsic energy levels (and therefore the threshold voltage) are at least inversely proportional to the size of the device, dependent on the detailed shape of the device potential. If there are fabrication-induced dimensional variations, the quantum state energy will be different from device to device. The smaller the device becomes, the larger the voltage fluctuations. For many semiconductors, such as silicon and gallium arsenide, it is impossible to both make the device small enough such that the quantum energy level spacing is large compared to room temperature thermal energy, and large enough such that a fluctuation of a single monolayer does not unacceptably shift the threshold voltage.

**Fabrication Tolerance Limits:** Fabrication tolerance is critical when a tunnel barrier (semiconductor or metal oxide) is used. The current transmitted through the tunnel barrier is exponentially proportional to the tunnel barrier thickness, so again one has the limitation of changes of a single monolayer from device to device in a ULSI circuit will drastically change the output current, and therefore the input voltage to the next stage. The only way to reduce this intrinsic problem (other than a fabrication scheme which guarantees atomic precision) is to increase the barrier thickness to the point where a monolayer thickness fluctuation does not affect the overall current. However, this drastically reduces current density,

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<sup>4</sup>"STM" is a conventional abbreviation for scanning tunnelling microscope (or microscopy).

and thus does not make a good device. Most useful semiconductor and metal oxide tunnel barriers are in the range 5-10 monolayers.

**Contact Statistics:** When one makes a quantum device, the contacts to the device must also be reduced to this dimension. If the ohmic contact between devices is made too small, the wavefunction of one device will overlap the second device. This has been demonstrated in high mobility two-dimensional gas layers, where the change of the wavefunction in one part of the layer remotely affected another part. This is not acceptable, since electron devices as we know them must have isolation from one to the next. This implies that the minimum distance between devices is the inelastic scattering length, which is approximately a few tens of nanometers in useful semiconductor materials. Since this defines a minimum contact volume (*i.e.*, a few hundred cubic Ångströms), we can estimate the number of dopant atoms in the contact, which for this size is only a few tens of dopant atoms. This means that the statistical fluctuations in the number (and position) will dramatically shift the voltage threshold.

**Temperature and Voltage Limits:** Quantum wave mechanical devices suffer not only from the above mentioned fabrication fluctuation problems, but also from low temperature/voltage intrinsic limitations. A wave mechanical interference device may be conceived where the output is modulated by an external gate or potential. However, destructive interference of the waves implies that the wave is monochromatic; this implies that only one subband can be used. Not only does this imply very low temperature operation (the electron energy distribution at the Fermi level must be much less than the room temperature thermal distribution), but the maximum conductance of the device is intrinsically very low ( $80 \mu S$ ).

**Proposed "Waveguide" Devices:** A different proposed structure is the "waveguide" type of device, in which it has been suggested that the electron wavefunctions will remain in a standing wave pattern which can be changed by inducing a reactance shift at a control point (analogous to an RF stub tuner). However, this proposal has a difficulty due to the multiple subbands available for electrons in semiconductors: since the

different subbands will typically have different effective wavelengths in a physical structure, the phase shifts which switch the lowest subband off will not necessarily switch off the higher subbands.

**The Interconnect Problem:** Even if a technology can be  
5 identified which solves the device scaling problem, the problems of interconnections and reliability will require revolutionary solutions. The "interconnect problem" is manifested as propagation delays in device interconnections that limit ultimate system performance. This is especially crucial for the complex logic circuitry of general-purpose processors.  
10 Though incremental evolutionary improvements in present transistor technology will surely continue, the resultant yield loss and subsequent increase in cost-per-function will eventually reach a minimum. An interesting example of these limitations is the problem of achieving large dynamic range alignment in this regime. Imagine that in the future one  
15 could achieve 100 Å pitch and size active devices, which corresponds to approximately 1 part in  $10^7$  dimensional resolution when approximately conserving present chip dimension, for cost and function scaling. This implies optimistically demanding less than 0.05°C temperature gradients during any fabrication step requiring alignment, which are clearly untenable  
20 dimensional and thermal requirements.

The ultimate device technology (if it exists) at this scale, independent of device embodiment, will thus solve the interconnection problem and will be predominantly self-aligned.

The generic properties of a technology which addresses the critical  
25 problems can be detailed as follows:

- a key innovation must be the solution to the interconnect problem.
- The fabrication technology must be predominantly self-aligned, perhaps non-lithographic and self-limiting.
- Scaling to the atomic level, and room temperature operation, is desired.



### Conjugated Conductive Polymers<sup>5</sup>

A vast amount of work has been done, by chemists and physicists, in studying the structure, synthesis, and electronic behavior of conjugated conductive polymers.<sup>6</sup> For many years these materials were not candidates  
5 for commercial applications; but more recently newer families of materials have been identified.

### $\pi$ -orbitals and Extended States

"Conjugated" conductive polymers are those which have overlapping  $\pi$ -orbitals. The resulting extended molecular orbitals provide a pathway  
10 through which electrons can travel, IF an external field is applied and IF excess electrons are present, to provide conduction.

Note that conjugated bonding is not itself sufficient to provide good conduction. Therefore, conductive polymer molecular structures often include "dopant" atoms which are selected to provide an adequate carrier  
15 density for conduction.

### Improvements in Conductivity

Modern conductive polymer compounds have achieved bulk conductivities of greater than  $1 \text{ Scm}^{-1}$ . This begins to be comparable with metals. (For example, the bulk conductivity of copper is slightly less than  
20  $600 \text{ Scm}^{-1}$ .)

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<sup>5</sup>In this application, the term "conductive polymer" is used only to refer to conjugated polymers (in which the conjugation of  $\pi$  orbitals leads to electron delocalization, and hence to the potential for high conductivity with appropriate doping). Unfortunately, this term is also used, in engineering  
25 literature, to refer to a quite different class of materials, in which a conductive particulate material (typically graphite or metal fibers or powder) is incorporated as filler in a nonconducting polymer matrix.

<sup>6</sup>See generally all of the articles in the two-volume set *Handbook of Conducting Polymers* (ed. Skotheim 1986), and the references cited in those  
30 articles; all of which are hereby incorporated by reference.

### **Improvements in Stability**

Dramatic improvements have occurred in chemical stability of conductive polymers. The first extensively studied material was polyacetylene, which is unstable and highly reactive with oxygen, but a  
5 succession of investigators have found more stable and less reactive materials with higher conductivities, as detailed below.

### **Innovative Systems, Modules, Circuits, Devices, and Methods**

The present application discloses a novel technological approach which fits these requirements, and can lead to a new era in ultra-dense electronic  
10 systems.

Among the disclosed innovations is self-aligned spontaneous assembly of chemically synthesized interconnects, active devices, and circuits. This is a revolutionary approach for spontaneously assembling atomic scale electronics. It attacks the interconnection and critical dimension control  
15 problems in one step, and is implicitly atomic scale. Concurrently, the approach utilizes an inherently self-aligned batch processing technique which addresses the ultimate fabrication limitations of conventional ULSI.

There has been sporadic discussion of molecular electronic devices for some years now. However, one key deficit of all previous proposals is their  
20 failure to solve the problem of achieving electrical GAIN in a molecular electronic device. The technology disclosed below provides a true gain modulation, by modulating the electron wavefunction of a polymeric conductor.

The innovative technology disclosed herein also radically improves the  
25 economics of downsizing electronic devices. In conventional semiconductor technology, the cost per transistor is no longer decreasing with reduced size; but the disclosed innovative technology returns to a regime of more favorable cost evolution.

The innovative technology disclosed herein provides an inherently very  
30 high degree of self-alignment in processing. Moreover, this new technology is inherently very well suited to batch processing. Many of the problems of

fabrication tolerance, which limit the further progress of conventional methods, are solved in the new technology by chemical purification and selection techniques.

### New Interconnect Technology

5        Among the many innovations disclosed herein is a new self-aligned integrated circuit interconnect technology which uses conductive polymers. This technology has many features in common with the active device embodiments described below, but can be exploited independently of those embodiments.

### Self-Assembling Wires

10        There exist non-semiconductor candidates for atomic scale electronic structures which are presently at the molecular level. Since the 1970s, researchers have been exploring 1D conductive organic polymers, such as polyacetylene. Advances in synthesis have identified more promising  
15 candidates, such as diphenylpolyene, polythiolenes, polyarylenevinylene, polyarylene, polyphenylene, and polythiophenes. Conductivities of these wires (such as doped polyacetylene) have approached that of copper.<sup>7</sup> These organic chains can have long electron delocalization lengths; for example, delocalization lengths of 20-34 atoms can be calculated from  
20 diphenylpolyene results,<sup>8</sup> and  $\sim 50\text{\AA}$  for polythiophenes.<sup>9</sup>

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<sup>7</sup>See Chiang *et al.*, 100 AM.CHEM.SOC. 1013 (1978), which is hereby incorporated by reference.

<sup>8</sup>See the paper by C.W.Spangler which was presented at *The 2nd International Conference on Molecular Electronics - Science and*  
25 *Technology*, 15-19 December 1991, St. Thomas, USVI, and which is hereby incorporated by reference.

Though the synthesis of 1D molecular wires has been known for some time, the inability to manipulate and assemble organic structures into useful complexes in a manner analogous to semiconductor devices has hindered any application toward electronics. The isolation and measurement of a single organic 1D wire, a key step toward electronic utilization of conductive polymers, has yet to be demonstrated (though the conductivity of large assemblages of the material has been measured). Yet the utilization of the atomic-scale control inherent in organic synthesis could provide an elegant solution to the fundamental fabrication limitations described previously.

10 The present application presents a new approach which combines molecular synthesis and nanofabrication. We take a conductive polymer, and attach ("functionalize") onto the ends a compound that can selectively attach to a metal probe. Numerous examples of these "self-assembling" compound/metal pairs are known; for example, n-alkanethiols onto Au, isonitrile onto Pt, and alkanecarboxylic acid onto aluminum oxide.<sup>10</sup> This is in essence a conducting string with sticky ends, which could bridge a gap between metallic contacts (of the selective metal). By fabricating (by E-beam or STM) closely-spaced metallic contacts, the molecular wire can be spontaneously deposited from solution. Note that if the molecular wire is synthesized with different end groups on opposing ends, the polarity of the attachment can be defined. The specific contact resistance of such an ohmic contact is not yet precisely known, though the large value of the bond energies imply this may not be a problem; for the organic thiolates and Au, this is 40-45 kcal/mole. These "selective-attachment conducting polymers" (specifically, conjugated organic oligomers with functionalized selective

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<sup>9</sup>(...continued)

<sup>9</sup>See the paper by J. Tour presented at PROCEEDINGS OF THE 2ND INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON MOLECULAR ELECTRONICS - SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY, 15-19 December 1991, St. Thomas, USVI (unpublished), which is hereby incorporated by reference.

<sup>10</sup>See the paper by G.M. Whitesides and P.E. Laibinis at 6 LANGMUIR 87 (1990), which is hereby incorporated by reference.

attachment termini) provide a technique for spontaneously generating contacts between metallic endpoints, at the molecular scale (10-100Å).

An advantageous application is for simple self-aligned interconnects; given a device with metal A on one terminal (for example, collector), and a second device with metal B on one terminal (for example, base), a molecular wire with end groups A' and B' (which attach selectively to A and B, respectively) can bind selectively to make an interconnect, without a lithography step. Though we will see that interconnects are not the most important application, this spontaneous "lock-and-key" concept is the basic ingredient. Also note that this process is, to a degree, length dependent. Interconnections of contacts separated by longer than the designed molecular wire length are prevented. An important technology issue is the nuisance of unwanted binding of the polymers other than at the terminal ends. It appears that this concern can be solved for large metallic contacts (other than simple binding posts) by either selective exposure of the metal (*i.e.*, in the simplest case by via holes) through an insulating overlayer coating at only the contact points desired, or by post-attachment scavenging of the unwanted dangling molecular wires.

### Selective Auto-connection to Terminals

The disclosed process innovations provide a self-aligned connection of molecular "wires" to their target terminals. If the deposition process is allowed to go to completion, the number of polymer chains connected in parallel will be determined by the available area of the semiconductor or metal contact which the chains are attaching to.

### Active Device Operation

One class of sample embodiments operates using the principle of resonant tunnelling.

Figure 1A shows a resonant tunnelling device in the on-state. Note that an energy level in the well region provides an allowed transition for electrons which tunnel through the barrier into the well. Such electrons can

then tunnel through the second barrier to a region of lower potential, providing a net current.

Figure 1B shows the device of Figure 1A in the off-state (after the potential of the base has been shifted). In this state the well no longer has an allowable energy state at the potential of incoming electrons. Therefore, normal conduction electrons cannot tunnel through the two barriers sequentially.

These Figures provide a simple schematic representation of a principle of operation which has been extensively analyzed, and which has been realized in heterojunction semiconductor devices. In such devices, the well region must be physically very small to produce the needed separation of allowable energy states, and these small dimensions cause the fabrication difficulties reviewed above.

However, the innovations disclosed in the present application provide a different way to achieve the same principle of operation (and also other principles of operation). Polymeric molecular structures are manipulated to produce combinations of well and barrier regions, with connections so that the well and/or barrier potentials can be manipulated.

Figure 4A shows the spatial variation of conduction band (CB) and valence band (VB) energy levels across a first example monomer unit which can form conjugated conductive polymer structures. Figure 4B shows the spatial variation of conduction band (CB) and valence band (VB) energy levels across a second example monomer unit which can form conjugated conductive polymer structures. Figure 4C shows how, when two such monomer units are chemically combined, the resulting dimer structure has a band structure which produces a barrier—well-barrier-well-barrier profile.

Figures 5A and 5B are a corresponding pair of drawings of two states of operation of a novel molecular electronic device.

Figure 5A shows the ON state. In this state an energy level in the well region is aligned with the energy level of incoming electrons, and thus resonant tunnelling can occur, to produce a net flow of electrons from the "emitter" terminal through to the

"collector" terminal.

Figure 5B shows the OFF state. In this state a different potential has been induced at the "base" terminal. This induced potential propagates, through the chain X, to change to energy levels in the well region. As a result of this change, no energy level in the well region is aligned with the energy level of incoming electrons, and thus resonant tunnelling does not occur, and therefore current flow does not occur between the "emitter" terminal and the "collector" terminal.

### 10      Modulation of Conductor's Conductivity

With a conductive polymer (unlike a semiconductor structure) there are two ways to change the conductivity of the structure. Figures 5A and 5B show one architecture, in which the well potential is modulated to achieve gated resonant tunnelling. However, another alternative is to modulate the BARRIER height, as shown in Figures 2A and 2B. In this alternative, the modulator chain would be coupled to a barrier location rather than to a well location.

### 15      The "Base Isolation" Barrier

To connect the modulator chain to the conductor chain, a coupling unit is preferably used which corresponds to a well in the primary conductor chain. From the base connection point, the modulator chain is (in the presently preferred embodiment) highly conjugated for short period; then a relatively high barrier is interposed, then a well, then a lower barrier; then the modulator chain is conductive for as long as needed. The barrier<sub>high</sub>-well-barrier<sub>low</sub> structure serves, in effect, as a base isolation barrier. Note that gain would not be possible without some form of "base isolation." Thus, this feature of the architecture gives substantial advantages.

### 25      Electrical Asymmetry of the Active Device

To get electrical asymmetry between Emitter→Collector and Collec-

tor→Emitter operation, different barrier heights can be used on different sides of the modulated tunnelling region. Moreover, the position of the modulated tunnelling region within the conductive oligomer chain can easily be made asymmetric if desired.

5        **Connecting Signals into the Coupling Chain**

Several methods are disclosed for coupling an input signal into the modulator side-chain of an oligomeric active device. The simplest connects the side-chain to an electrical contact. Another disclosed method uses a photosensitive compound to generate a voltage shift under illumination.  
10    Another disclosed method uses direct coupling of the modulator side-chain (the "base") of one active device to the output chain (the "collector") of another.

Also disclosed is a self-aligned contact process for preparing metal pads for the oligomeric conductors to bond to.

15       **Inorganic Starting Structure**

Preferably a semiconductor integrated circuit structure provides the starting point for fabrication of molecular devices. The conventional structure provides a transition from macroscopic signals down to the small magnitudes characteristic of molecular electronics. In particular,  
20    conventional integrated circuit structures can advantageously provide input ESD protection and output drivers.

**Isolation**

The isolation problem is not nearly as severe as in semiconductor devices, since there is no continuous substrate for carriers to diffuse  
25    through. Conduction normally occurs along a single molecule, and the connections of those molecules are largely defined by the formation process.

**Device Density**

Note that the technologies disclosed herein are inherently suitable for



3D fabrication - as opposed to any planar technology, in which more layers implies more process steps.

### **Interconnect Density**

5 The novel interconnect technologies disclosed herein provide self-aligned interconnects which are length-constrained, but are NOT limited to line of sight. For example, a molecular electronic active device could even be positioned in an undercut trench if desired.

### **Configuring SSI-equivalent Gates**

10 It is also easy to configure devices with multiple inputs. For example, the detailed structure of a NOR gate is described below.

### **Passivation**

15 Not all conductive polymers are as reactive as polyacetylene, but all are at least somewhat prone to react with O<sub>2</sub>. (In general, doped polymers are more reactive toward oxygen than are the corresponding undoped polymers.) However, advances in conductive polymer research in the 1980s revealed that several families (particularly modified thiophenes) are much more stable, and much less reactive toward oxygen. For long-term use, it is still necessary to package such materials in an anaerobic light-shielded package, but this is easily done as described below.

### **Available Principles of Operation**

20 The electronic transport mechanisms for quantum-sized systems with tunnel barriers are either; a) tunneling through localized states (*i.e.*, resonant tunneling), or; b) hopping (with attendant issues of Coulomb blockade); or, c) a combination of both.

25 Resonant tunneling (as schematically shown in Figures 2A-2C) is a conduction mechanism which depends on quantum mechanical tunneling through a quasi-bound quantum-confined state. The simplest embodiment is a quantum well cladded by thin tunnel barriers. Electrons from the

emitter of such a structure tunnel through the first barrier into the central well region, and then quickly tunnel out. If the central quantum state is made to be energetically misaligned with the incoming emitter electrons, such as by a base potential applied to the central quantum well, the current is dramatically reduced. By this mechanism, a transistor with gain can be produced. Such embodiments have been extensively demonstrated in semiconductor devices, but not in molecular electronic structures.

Hopping, or Coulomb blockade, is a different conduction mechanism, wherein the structure can be thought of as a series of small capacitors. If the structure is sufficiently small, the charging energy of the capacitor,  $E_c = e^2/2C$ , can be so large that it is energetically unfavorable for 2 or more electrons to be on the central terminal; thus, a single electron at a time "hops" through the structure. Figures 3A-3C schematically show this mode of operation, and Figure 3D shows the corresponding electrical model.

The hopping mechanism is differentiated from resonant tunneling mainly by current density; if the collector barrier is sufficiently thin, electrons quickly tunnel through the structure, so Coulomb blockade never has a chance to take effect; thus, resonant tunneling is the mechanism. If the collector barrier is thick and/or high, the electron resides in the central region for a long time, and thus Coulomb blockade occurs.

The advantage of resonant tunneling is that high current density and large gain are possible. In Coulomb blockade, the ultimate limit of an electron device (*i.e.*, a single electron device), the current density is low, and it is as yet unclear that large gain can be achieved in such a device.

According to one embodiment of the present invention there is provided: A system comprising: a master clock circuit, and an optical output driver connected to follow the frequency and phase of said master clock circuit; a plurality of electronic circuits, on one or more integrated circuits, wherein plural ones of said electronic circuits include semiconductor active devices configured as output drivers, and wherein plural ones of said electronic circuits include first and second conductive contacts thereof and a photoconductive oligomeric structure connected therebetween; and where

light from said optical output driver is optically coupled to multiple ones of said photoconductive oligomeric structures in multiple ones of said circuits.

According to another embodiment of the present invention there is provided: A circuit comprising: a semiconductor integrated circuit,  
5 comprising semiconductor driver devices, and electrically configured to be connected to first, second, and third contacts; a first molecular electronics device, electrically configured to receive a first input signal and to provide a conductivity, between said first and third contacts, which is modulated in accordance with said first input signal; a second molecular electronics  
10 device, electrically configured to receive a second input signal and to provide a conductivity, between said second and third contacts, which is modulated in accordance with said first input signal; a voltage detection circuit, electrically connected to detect the voltage of said third contact and provide a corresponding output; whereby said output of said voltage  
15 detection circuit provides a signal which is equivalent to a NOR of said first and second input signals.

According to another embodiment of the present invention there is provided: A picoelectronic device comprising: first and second conductor chains, each comprising multiple monomer units having mutually conjugated  
20 bonding; a first barrier region, connected to said first conductor chain, said first barrier having a potential energy for electrons which is less favorable than that of said first conductor chain; a second barrier region, connected to said second conductor chain, said first barrier having a potential energy for electrons which is less favorable than that of said second conductor chain;  
25 a well region, connected to said first and second barrier regions, said well region having a potential energy for electrons which is more favorable than that of said first and second barrier regions; a third barrier region, connected to said well region, said third barrier having a potential energy for electrons which is less favorable than that of said well; a third conductor chain,  
30 comprising multiple monomer units having mutually conjugated bonding, and operatively connected to said well region through said third barrier region; whereby changing potentials applied to said third chain can effect modulation

of currents between said first and second chains.

According to another embodiment of the present invention there is also provided: An integrated circuit structure, comprising: a plurality of transistors; a plurality of thin-film conductor interconnects, interconnected  
5 to form electronic circuits in a predetermined electrical configuration; a plurality of pairs of contact pads, connected to said thin-film conductor interconnects, each adjacent pair of contact pads being interconnected being electrically connected only by a conductive oligomer of a precisely predetermined number of units.

10 According to another embodiment of the present invention there is also provided: An integrated circuit structure, comprising: a plurality of transistors; a plurality of thin-film conductor interconnects, interconnected to form electronic circuits in a predetermined electrical configuration; a  
15 plurality of pairs of contact pads, connected to said thin-film conductor interconnects, each adjacent pair of contact pads being electrically connected only by a conductive oligomer of a precisely predetermined number of units.

According to another embodiment of the present invention there is also provided: An integrated circuit structure, comprising: a plurality of semiconductor transistors; a plurality of thin-film conductor interconnects,  
20 interconnected with said semiconductor transistors to form electronic circuits in a predetermined electrical configuration; a plurality of pairs of contact pads, connected to said thin-film conductor interconnects; a plurality of molecular electronic active devices, each including a conductive oligomer connecting one of said contact pads, and a barrier-well-barrier structure  
25 connected to modulate the conductivity of said conductive oligomer.

According to another embodiment of the present invention there is also provided: An integrated circuit structure, comprising: a plurality of transistors; a plurality of thin-film conductor interconnects, interconnected to form electronic circuits in a predetermined electrical configuration; a  
30 plurality of pairs of contact pads, connected to said thin-film conductor interconnects, each adjacent pair of contact pads including a first pad of a first conductive material and a second pad of a second conductive material,

and being electrically connected only by a conductive oligomer of a precisely predetermined number of units.

## BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWING

The present invention will be described with reference to the accompanying drawings, which show important sample embodiments of the invention and which are incorporated in the specification hereof by reference, wherein:

Figure 1A shows a resonant tunnelling device in the on-state, and Figure 1B shows the device of Figure 1A in the off-state (after the potential of the base has been shifted).

Figure 2A shows a resonant tunnelling device in the on-state, and Figure 2B shows the device of Figure 2A in the off-state (after wavefunction modulation has changed the height of the second barrier).

Figure 3A shows an electron-hopping device with its well empty. Figure 3B shows how, if the well of the device of Figure 3A contains an excess electron, the likelihood of another electron hopping into that well is greatly reduced by the "Coulomb blockade" effect. Figure 3C shows how, if the well of the device of Figure 3A contains an excess electron, that electron can hop out of the well. Figure 3D shows a macroscopic-quasi-equivalent circuit diagram of the device of Figure 3A.

Figure 4A shows the spatial variation of conduction band (CB) and valence band (VB) energy levels across a first example monomer unit which can form conjugated conductive polymer structures. Figure 4B shows the spatial variation of conduction band (CB) and valence band (VB) energy levels across a second example monomer unit which can form conjugated conductive polymer structures. Figure 4C shows how, when two such monomer units are chemically combined, the resulting dimer structure has a band structure which produces a barrier-well-barrier-well-barrier profile.

Figures 5A and 5B are a corresponding pair of drawings of two states of operation of a novel molecular electronic device.

Figure 5A shows the ON state. In this state an energy level in the well region is aligned with the energy level of incoming electrons, and thus resonant tunnelling can occur, to produce a net flow of electrons from the "emitter" terminal through to the

"collector" terminal.

Figure 5B shows the OFF state. In this state a different potential has been induced at the "base" terminal. This induced potential propagates, through the chain X, to change to energy levels in the well region. As a result of this change, no energy level in the well region is aligned with the energy level of incoming electrons, and thus resonant tunnelling does not occur, and therefore current flow does not occur between the "emitter" terminal and the "collector" terminal.

Figure 6 shows a sample structure for realizing the coupling between the modulator side chain and the energy levels of a well in the conductive polymer chain.

Figures 7A, 7B, and 7C show a sequence of steps to produce self-aligned deposition from solution of selective contacts between oligomer ends and metal contact pads.

Figures 8A, 8B, and 8C show a sequence of steps to produce length-selective deposition from solution of only those conductive oligomers which have a predetermined length L.

Figure 9 shows how a molecular electronic active device is interconnected with semiconductor devices, using first and second metal contact pads M1 and M2.

Figure 10 shows a structure in which a conductive polymer provides self-aligned length-selective connection of metal contact pads M1 and M2, to connect semiconductor devices together.

Figure 11 shows a NOR gate using molecular electronic devices.

Figure 12 shows a structure in which length-selective oligomeric interconnects provide interconnection and electrical orientation of molecular electronic devices.

Figures 13A, 13B, and 13C show three alternative structures for inputting a signal into the modulator side-chain (in a device like that of Figures 5A and 5B):

Figure 13A shows how photonic input provides a potential change at a

photosensitive end-group on the modulator chain;

Figure 13B shows how electrical input, from a metal or semiconductor contact, provides a direct potential change at an end-group on the modulator chain; and

- 5 Figure 13C shows how ionic population shifts, in a micro-localized medium, provides a potential change on the modulator chain.

Figures 14A, 14B, 14C, 14D1, 14E1, and 14F1 show a first self-aligned process for fabrication of contacts of two different materials, with sublithographic spacing, in an integrated circuit fabrication process.

- 10 Figures 14A, 14B, 14C, 14D2, 14E2, and 14F2 show a second self-aligned process for fabrication of contacts of two different materials, with sublithographic spacing, in an integrated circuit fabrication process.

Figures 15A and 15B show STM images of Au film sputter-deposited on mica. The inset shows the corresponding Fourier Transform (Fourier transform). Figure 15A shows an area =  $1\mu\text{m}^2$ , and Figure 15B shows an area of  $60\text{ \AA}^2$ .

- 20 Figures 16A and 16B show STM images of Au/mica stored in methanol after deposition. Note rounded features in Fig.16A (which covers an area of  $1\mu\text{m}^2$ ) and the contamination in Fig.16B (which covers an area of  $2000\text{ \AA}^2$ ).

Figure 17 is an STM scan (Area =  $1\mu^2$ ) showing a typical morphology for Au thermally evaporated onto mica with no thermal anneal.

Figure 18 is a series of consecutive STM scans (Area =  $(1000\text{ \AA})^2$ ) showing the rapid migration of Au at room temperature.

- 25 Figure 19 is an STM scan (Area =  $(200\text{ \AA})^2$ ) of thiophene acetylene on a HOPG substrate. The inset shows the Fourier transform. Structure with a period of  $10.5\text{ \AA}$  assigned to the oligomer is seen on the left; the HOPG substrate is evident on the right. Two spatial periods are seen in the Fourier transform:  $2.5\text{ \AA}$  (signature of the substrate C atoms seen as 6 peaks in the outer ring); and  $10.5\text{ \AA}$  (apparent as 2 peaks closer to the center).

30 Figure 20 shows an STM scan (Area =  $(77\text{ \AA})^2$ ) of biphenyl disulfides on a Au substrate. Inset is Fourier transform. A superstructure is



evident with a periodicity of  $4.1\text{\AA}$ , seen in the Fourier transform as 2 pairs of 2 peaks.

Figure 21 shows an STM scan ( $\text{Area} = (1250\text{\AA})^2$ ) of chains of planar poly(paraphenylenes) deposited on a Au substrate.

- 5        Figure 22A is an STM scan ( $\text{Area} = (250\text{\AA})^2$ ) of planar poly(paraphenylenes) deposited on a Au substrate. As the inset Fourier transform shows, there is no sign of ordering. Figure 22B is a closeup ( $\text{Area} = (70\text{\AA})^2$ ) of the upper lefthand region of Figure 8A, showing the peaks in electron tunneling probability which may be assigned to the
- 10    deposited oligomer.

## DESCRIPTION OF THE PREFERRED EMBODIMENTS

The numerous innovative teachings of the present application will be described with particular reference to the presently preferred embodiment. However, it should be understood that this class of embodiments provides only a few examples of the many advantageous uses of the innovative teachings herein. In general, statements made in the specification of the present application do not necessarily delimit **any** of the various claimed inventions. Moreover, some statements may apply to some inventive features but not to others.

### 10 Oligomeric Interconnects

The oligomers, in the presently preferred embodiment, will be thiophene and thiophene-ethynylene oligomers of 100Å in length (two 50Å chains separated by a barrier-well-barrier structure). Thiophenes exhibit conductivities, in the bulk, of 100-200  $\Omega^{-1}\text{cm}^{-1}$ . The ends of the oligomers will be functionalized with a thiol group on one end and a carboxyl groups on the other. Thiophene units can be readily deprotonated using bases like LDA, butyllithium, or alkyllithiums; hence, end group functionalization such as an organolithium can be easily accomplished. (Since lithium is at the top of the electropositivity scale, one can transmetalate to almost all other metals, or react with almost any electrophile. For example, a thiophene end group can be lithiated and converted to a (1) thiol for adhesion to Au surface, (2) for adhesion to Pd surfaces, (3) carboxylated for adhesion to oxide surfaces, (4) transmetalated and cross-coupled to bipyridyls for adhesion to Fe, etc.) The thiol group will selectively attach to a gold metal pad, and the carboxyl group to an aluminum pad, selectively for pad spacing of less than or equal to 100Å. The pads will be defined by E-beam lithography and liftoff.

### Synthesis of Controlled-Length Oligomers

In the presently preferred embodiment, thiophene units are used as the optimal organic subunits for controlled oligomer growth. This is because (1)

oligo- or poly-thiophenes exhibit conductivities, in the bulk, of 100-200  $\Omega^{-1}\text{cm}^{-1}$ , (2) The oligomers are air and light stable and they can be handled with no exotic precautions, (3) the alkyl groups afford materials that are freely soluble in organic solvents with no loss in the conductivities due to distortions in planarity of the contiguous p-backbone, and (4) thiophene units can be readily deprotonated using bases like LDA or butyllithium; hence, end group functionalization can be easily accomplished.

The synthesis of thiophene-ethynylene systems is expected to allow the rapid chain growth of conjugated oligomers (molecular wires). Simply, monomer will be converted to dimer, dimer to tetramer, tetramer to octamer, octamer to 16-mer, 16-mer to 32-mer, etc. In this way, there would be a rapid growth of the molecular chains. The synthetic route with the progress to date is shown in Scheme II.

#### Selective Attachment to Electrical Contact Pads

The present application provides an automatic attachment process, in which we take a conductive polymer, and attach ("functionalize") onto the ends a compound that can selectively attach to a metal probe. Numerous examples of these "self-assembling" compound/metal pairs are known; for example, n-alkanethiols onto Au, isonitrile onto Pt, and alkanecarboxylic acid onto aluminum oxide.<sup>11</sup> This is in essence a conducting string with sticky ends, which could bridge a gap between metallic contacts (of the selective metal). By fabricating (by E-beam or STM) closely-spaced metallic contacts, the molecular wire can be spontaneously deposited from solution. Note that if the molecular wire is synthesized with different end groups on opposing ends, the polarity of the attachment can be defined. The specific contact resistance of such an ohmic contact is not yet precisely known, though the large value of the bond energies imply this may not be a problem; for the organic thiolates and Au, this is 40-45 kcal/mole. These

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<sup>11</sup>See the paper by G.M. Whitesides and P.E. Laibinis at 6 LANGMUIR 87 (1990), which is hereby incorporated by reference.

"selective-attachment conducting polymers" (specifically, conjugated organic oligomers with functionalized selective attachment termini) provide a technique for spontaneously generating contacts between metallic endpoints, at the molecular scale (10-100Å).

5       An advantageous application is for simple self-aligned interconnects; given a device with metal A on one terminal (for example, collector), and a second device with metal B on one terminal (for example, base), a molecular wire with end groups A' and B' (which attach selectively to A and B, respectively) can bind selectively to make an interconnect, without a  
10 lithography step. Though we will see that interconnects are not the most important application, this spontaneous "lock-and-key" concept is the basic ingredient. Also note that this process is, to a degree, length dependent. Interconnections of contacts separated by longer than the designed molecular wire length are prevented. An important technology issue is the nuisance of  
15 unwanted binding of the polymers other than at the terminal ends. It appears that this concern can be solved for large metallic contacts (other than simple binding posts) by either selective exposure of the metal (*i.e.*, in the simplest case by via holes) through an insulating overlayer coating at only the contact points desired, or by post-attachment scavenging of the unwanted dangling  
20 molecular wires.

Using synthesis similar to that outlined above, functional groups will be inserted into the conducting oligomer chain. An organic quantum well (more properly, quantum dots) with p- conjugated benzene rings and -O- barriers will be synthesized. A single thiophene unit would serve as the  
25 embedded quantum dot, cladded with -O- tunnel barriers. The thiophene unit will also be conjugated to another tunnel barrier, -S-, which forms the base. This barrier will have attached to it another thiophene unit, another barrier (-O-), and an oligomer chain with a functionalized end. Voltage input to the base via the conducting oligomer will modify the energy  
30 structure of the quantum well, thus modulating the current. Each of the 3 terminals (emitter with a thiol group, collector with a carboxyl group, and base with a diarylphosphine group) will attach spontaneously and selectively

from solution to the metal pads (gold emitter, aluminum collector, and palladium base) in a unique configuration. This is a single molecule organic resonant tunneling (or Coulomb blockade) structure, with exact fabrication tolerance.

## 5      Optional Side Groups

The additional of a stabilizing side group, such as ethyl, can help to maintain the solubility of a large oligomer.

### Option for Stabilizing Conductor Strands

One advantage of polythiophenes is that alkoxy ( $\text{—OR}$ ) sidegroups  
10 (such as  $\text{—OCH}_3$  or  $\text{—OCH}_2\text{CH}_3$ ) add environmental stability to the polythiophene chain. Thus, use of such sidegroups may provide further advantages in the presently preferred embodiment.

To provide additional in situ stability, it is also possible to add sidegroups which will have affinity for a known substrate. Thus, for example,  
15 if the polymer conductor is to connect two metal contacts across an oxide surface (*e.g.*  $\text{SiO}_2$ ), a side group with a mild affinity for oxide can be added. An alkyl chain can be added without harming the conductivity of thiophenes, and a hydroxyl end group on the alkyl chain will form weak hydrogen bonding to the silicon dioxide.

## 20      Option for Fusing Conductor Strands

If one wanted small cross-linked packets of molecules that could bridge the gap between two surface, there remains the possibility of using the same self-assembly techniques. The metal surfaces would be made large enough that several hundred molecules could bridge the gap. Once the  
25 oligomeric units are bridging the gap and attached via the Z groups to the metal contacts, excess oligomers could be washed away. Then, the oligomers, upon exposure to an oxidant or Lewis acid (*i.e.*  $\text{I}_2$  or  $\text{FeCl}_3$ ), would probably cross-link in place to form a semi-bulk-like material (which would still have a thickness only on the order of only a few hundred

molecules thick). These extended oligomers are quite prone to such cross-linking upon mild acid exposure as described in Skotheim's "Handbook of Conducting Polymers" as well as in our "Macromolecules" reference above.

### Device Embodiments

#### 5        General Considerations

##### Unsuccessful Prior Designs

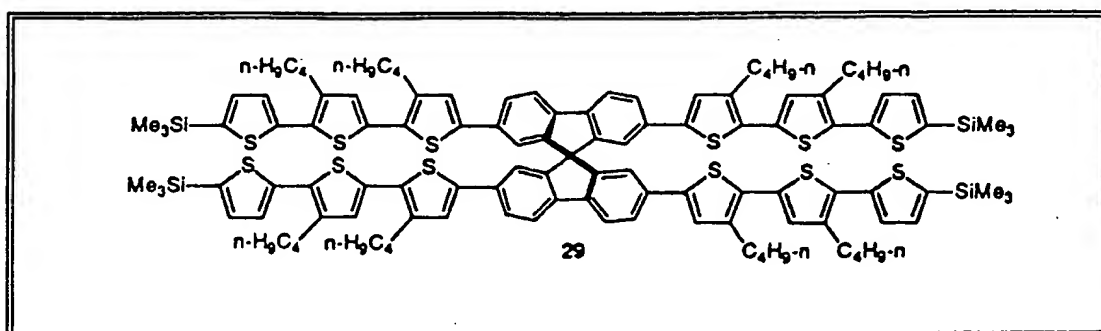
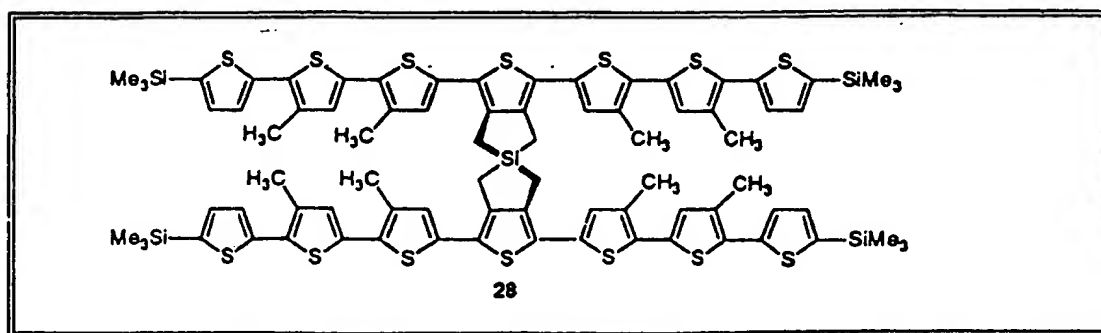
Up to now, researchers in organic device development have been pursuing embodiments of electron devices such as the so-called "Aviram switch".<sup>12</sup> In this conceptual specification, a delocalized conducting  
10 polymer chain has a non-conducting polymer fixed to it at 90° via a non-conjugated s-bonded network. This provides a simple crossbar switch. Such structures are now being realized; using similar methods as described above, two orthogonally fused oligomers (28 and 29) shown below were synthesized in the USC laboratory. Even these complex structure were  
15 freely soluble in organic solvents, due to the presence of alkyl groups at several of the thiophene units. Each of these structures have been suggested for future molecular electronic devices.<sup>13</sup>

In fact, the following orthogonally fused oligomers for an Aviram switch have actually been fabricated at the University of South Carolina:

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20        <sup>12</sup>See the article by A. Aviram at 110 J.AM.CHEM.SOC. 5687 (1988), which is hereby incorporated by reference.

<sup>13</sup>See Tour *et al.*, 112 J.AM.CHEM.SOC. 5662 (1990); Tour *et al.*, 113 J.AM.CHEM.SOC. 7064 (1991); Aviram, 110 J. AM. CHEM. SOC. 5687 (1988); Hush *et al.*, "Electron and Energy Transfer through Bridged  
25 Systems. 6. Molecular Switches: The Critical Field in Electric Field Activated Bistable Molecules", 112 J.AM.CHEM.SOC. 4192 (1990); Farazdel *et al.*, "Electric Field Induced Intramolecular Electron Transfer in Spiro  $\pi$ -Electrol Systems and Their Suitability as Molecular Electronic Devices. A Theoretical Study", 112 J.AM.CHEM.SOC. 4206 (1990); all of which are  
30 hereby incorporated by reference.



A straightforward application of the selective attachment technology described allows us to "tag" appropriately each of the termini. Four appropriately placed nanolithographic probes allow us to lay down the tagged molecule using a lock-and-key strategy, so that we can determine if such structures have the desired electronic properties; *i.e.*, does an Aviram switch work, and does it have any gain?

The Aviram switch is one approach to realizing a molecular functional electron device. However, the present application discloses an alternative approach to realizing a molecular functional electron device that is a straightforward extension of the conducting oligomer work described above, and has an active region that has already been demonstrated (though only by optical characterization). Electrically, the approach is highly analogous to present solid state devices, and should provide a direct path to realizing useful electronic devices. Using synthesis similar to that outlined above, it has been demonstrated that functional groups can be inserted into the conducting oligomer chain of a simple wire to create complex bandgap engineered (in this case, molecular orbital engineered) structures, such as

quantum wells or tunnel barriers. An example of a molecular quantum well is phthalocyanine,<sup>14</sup> which exhibits 4 quantum wells, with barrier heights of only a few 10s of  $kT_{\text{room}}$ .

Very recently, organic quantum wells (more properly, quantum dots) with p-conjugated benzene rings and various barriers (-S-, -O-, and -CH<sub>2</sub>-) have been reported.<sup>15</sup> Optical measurements exhibit shifts in the optical absorption peak corresponding to appropriately changing either the size of the "dot" (*i.e.*, changing the number of benzene units in the dot region) or the barrier height (using different barrier molecules). Thus, one can achieve the same type of bandgap engineered (here, molecular orbital engineered) electronic structures analogous to those that exist in quantum solid state heterojunction devices. Examples of the type of molecular tunnel barriers and quantum wells that have already been realized are illustrated in Figures 4A-4C.

Figures 4A-4C show how the monomer components of a polymer can provide electronic operation analogous to solid state heterojunction quantum wells and tunnel barriers (see reference 18). The schematic conduction band (CB) and valence band (VB) are diagrammed.

According to the teachings of the present application, such organic molecular bandgap engineering is used to realize electronic structures by conjugating a selective-attachment wire to the designed quantum well active region; for example, the molecular equivalent of a resonant tunneling structure is achieved by conjugating the conducting oligomers onto the

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<sup>14</sup>See S. Zecevic *et al.*, "Spectroscopic and Electrochemical Studies of Transition Metal Tetrasulfonated Phthalocyanines, Part V. Voltammetric Studies of Adsorbed Tetrasulfonated Phthalocyanines (MTsPc) in Aqueous Solutions", 196 J.ELECTROAN.CHEM. 339 (1985), which is hereby incorporated by reference.

<sup>15</sup>See T. Yoshimura *et al.*, "Quantum wire and dot formation by chemical vapor deposition and molecular layer deposition of one-dimensional conjugated polymer", 60 APPL.PHYS.LETT. 268 (1992), which is hereby incorporated by reference.



barrier ends of an organic quantum well (e.g., the example on the far right of Figures 4A-4C), then attaching this resultant molecule between nanofabricated contacts. This is a single molecule organic resonant tunneling (or Coulomb blockade) structure, with exact fabrication tolerance.

5 The organic embodiment eliminates the problem of dimensional tolerance found in the heterojunction solid state version, since the synthesis in the molecular case is atomically discrete and unique, whereas self-limiting mechanisms are difficult to achieve in the solid state (*i.e.*, the molecular approach achieves the goal of atomic layer epitaxy). Whether one has  
10 resonant tunneling or single electron charging depends on the details of the energy band (*i.e.*, molecular orbital) structure; *a priori*, it would seem that high current density resonant tunneling would be preferable. It is expected that the large orbital energies will ensure room temperature operation. In the proposed structure, a single thiophene unit would serve as the embedded  
15 quantum dot, cladded with -O- or -S- tunnel barriers. Onto the barriers, the conducting oligomers with selective attachment ends would be conjugated. Modeling would help identify sufficiently low tunnel barriers for large current drive. To our knowledge, this approach to molecular quantum devices and the ability to fabricate selective contacts has neither been  
20 reported or proposed.

This two-terminal structure is a major milestone in this technology, as it combines the three key ingredients of the technology; 1) synthesis of conducting oligomers with selective attachment end groups; 2) conjugation of these oligomers onto a designed active region; and, 3) spontaneous attach-  
25 ment of a single molecule electron device onto nanofabricated contacts. This is an important intermediary diagnostic step toward achieving the final goal, three (or more) terminal organic transistors with gain. The fabrication of these transistors will require a non-trivial design of the "active region" molecule through modeling.

30 A molecular transistor that exhibits gain will have the same requirement that solid state electron devices have; that is, gain arising from modulation of non-equilibrium injected carriers by a second distribution of

isolated carriers. In the molecular embodiment, it is quickly realized that the solid state analogies can no longer hold, since Coulomb blockade will not allow isolated controlling carriers to exist in the active region. However, there is an alternative, which has a demonstrated proof-of-principle (though so far only in optical embodiments). This alternative uses an active region structure that operates similar to a hot electron transistor (HET). The requirements would be that the quantum well active region (base), which can carry a large transport current density, be conjugated via s-bonds to a remote charge transfer molecule. The properties of this molecule is designed so that the base molecular orbital energy can change dependent on the charge state of the remote (a few bond lengths away) section of the molecule; *i.e.*, gating via deformation of molecular orbitals.

Several methods are disclosed for coupling an input signal into the modulator side-chain of an oligomeric active device. The simplest connects the side-chain to an electrical contact. Another disclosed method uses a photosensitive compound to generate a voltage shift under illumination. Another disclosed method uses direct coupling of the modulator side-chain (the "base") of one active device to the output chain (the "collector") of another.

A common example of a molecule having photovoltaic properties is bacteriorhodopsin, which exhibits photoisomerization between two stable molecular orbital configurations. Specifically, incident light in a dye molecule produces a singlet excited state, which transfers an electron to a remote bacteriopheophytin molecule. In this case, the absorption level due to the molecular orbital reconfiguration changes by  $\sim 0.35\text{eV}$ . (For a comparison to solid state systems, this level change is almost as great as the entire (direct gap) conduction band offset of a  $\text{GaAs}/\text{Al}_x\text{Ga}_{1-x}\text{As}$  quantum well).

Bacteriorhodopsin and rhodopsin are not themselves practical candidates for use with molecular electronic devices in a quasi-thin-film environment. However, many other classes of molecules provide useful

photosynthetic reaction centers.<sup>16</sup> Some attractive candidate species are listed by Pieroni in 114 J.A.C.S. 2734 (1992),<sup>17</sup> and by J.-M. Lehn, 1991 J.CHEM.SOC. 1179, both of which are hereby incorporated by reference.

### Choice of Oligomeric Conductor

5 Thiophene is the preferred conductor. Thiophene has been demonstrated to provide adequate conductivity and stability, and also permits convenient modification with sidegroups and endgroups as detailed elsewhere herein. However, alternative conductive oligomers can be used if they provide adequate conductivity and stability.

10 In general, the thiophene monomeric units provide their best conductivity between ring positions 2 and 5 (the two positions adjacent to the sulfur atom). Thus, the specific examples given below use this configuration. Adjacent thiophene monomers preferably have opposite (but approximately coplanar) orientations. This permits the oligomer to take a  
15 more extended *trans*-oid configuration.<sup>18</sup>

### Barrier Design at Modulator Input

Figures 5A and 5B are a corresponding pair of drawings of two states of operation of a novel molecular electronic device.

20 Figure 5A shows the ON state. In this state an energy level in the well region is aligned with the energy level of incoming electrons, and thus resonant tunnelling can occur, to produce a net flow

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<sup>16</sup>See generally the Tachibana article in 1992 CHEM.LETT. 173, and the review article by R.R. Birge in 41 ANNU.REV.PHYS.CHEM. 683 (1990), both of which are hereby incorporated by reference.

25 <sup>17</sup>The references cited in this article also merit review, and are also hereby incorporated by reference.

<sup>18</sup>By contrast, if adjacent thiophene monomers have a more nearly parallel (and approximately coplanar) orientation, the oligomer will take up the coiled *cis*-oid configuration.

of electrons from the "emitter" terminal through to the "collector" terminal.

Figure 5B shows the OFF state. In this state a different potential has been induced at the "base" terminal. This induced potential propagates, through the chain X, to change to energy levels in the well region. As a result of this change, no energy level in the well region is aligned with the energy level of incoming electrons, and thus resonant tunnelling does not occur, and therefore current flow does not occur between the "emitter" terminal and the "collector" terminal.

Figure 6 shows a sample structure for realizing the coupling between the modulator side chain and the energy levels of a well in the conductive polymer chain.

The trisubstituted emitter/collector/base unit can be prepared as follows. The central 1,3,5-benzenetrimethanol is a known compound<sup>19</sup> and can serve as the junction or "W" unit represented in Figs. 5A and 5B. Treatment with excess p-toluenesulfonyl chloride ("TsCl" or "tosyl chloride") in pyridine would rapidly afford the 1,3,5-benzenetris(hydroxymethylenetosylate). An oligothiophene of 16 units with a metal binding group Z (see below for a description of Z) and n-butyl groups attached would be fully soluble based on our previous experience with thiophene oligomer synthesis<sup>20</sup>. Treatment of the thiophene oligomer with LDA would afford the terminal thiophene anion which could be reacted with an excess of the 1,3,5-benzenetris(hydroxymethylenetosylate) to form the monosubstituted core. Likewise, treatment of the monosubstituted core with a second oligomer anion containing the same or a different metal binding

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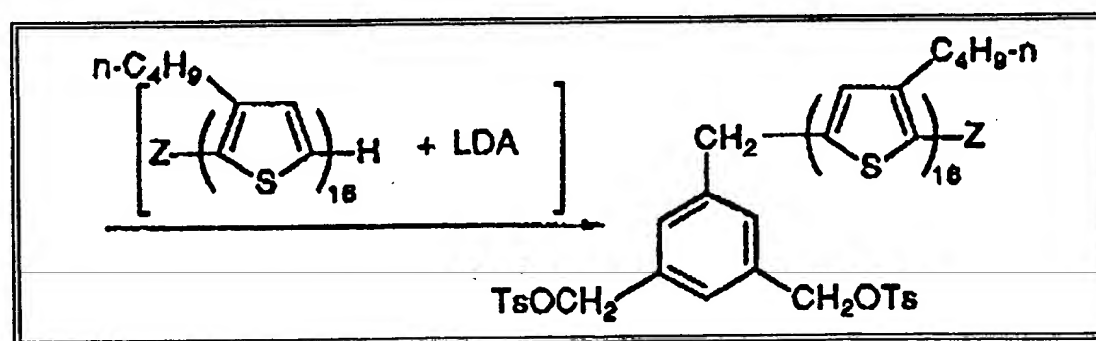
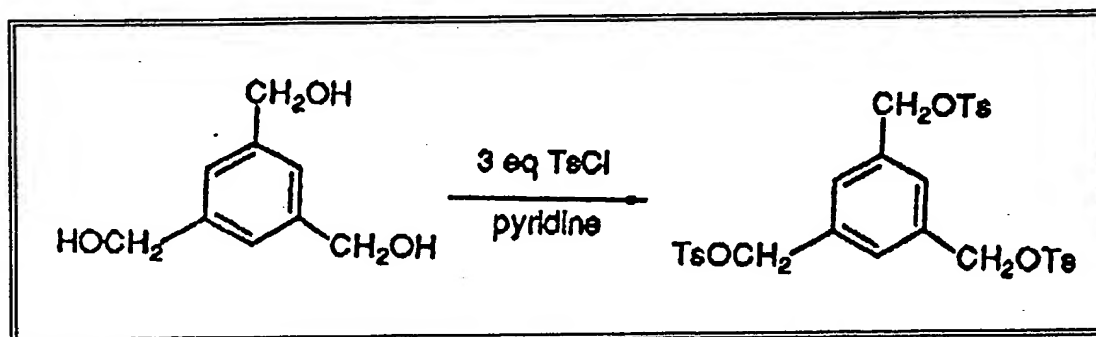
<sup>19</sup>See CHEM. ABSTR. #82:125625g, which is hereby incorporated by reference.

<sup>20</sup>See, Tour and Wu, in MACROMOLECULES 1992, 25, 1901; Tour *et al.* in J.AM.CHEM.SOC. 1991, 113, 7065; Tour *et al.* in J.AM.CHEM.SOC. 1990, 112, 5662; all of which are hereby incorporated by reference.

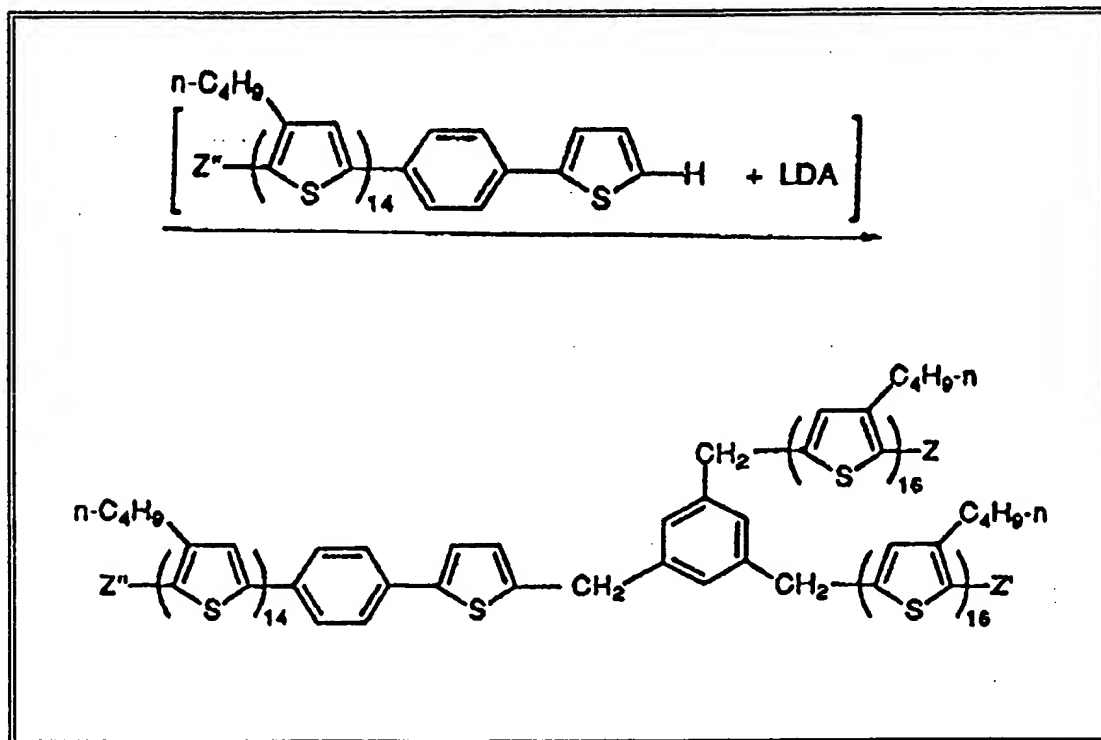
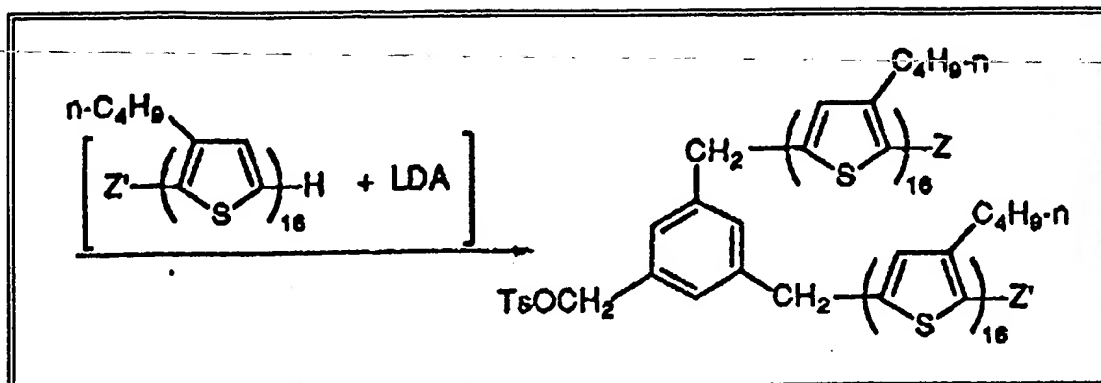
group Z' would afford the disubstituted core. Undoubtedly, a separation would be needed here; however, sterics interactions of the incoming nucleophile should favor the formation of the disubstituted core shown. Again treatment of the disubstituted core with a third oligomeric anion

5 containing the same or a different metal binding group Z" would afford the desired trisubstituted emitter/collector/base unit shown. The methylene units (CH<sub>2</sub> groups) serve as the large barrier units. The phenyl group serves as the low barrier unit. It is well-known that conversion of a benzenoid structure to the quinoidal form for conduction is far more difficult than

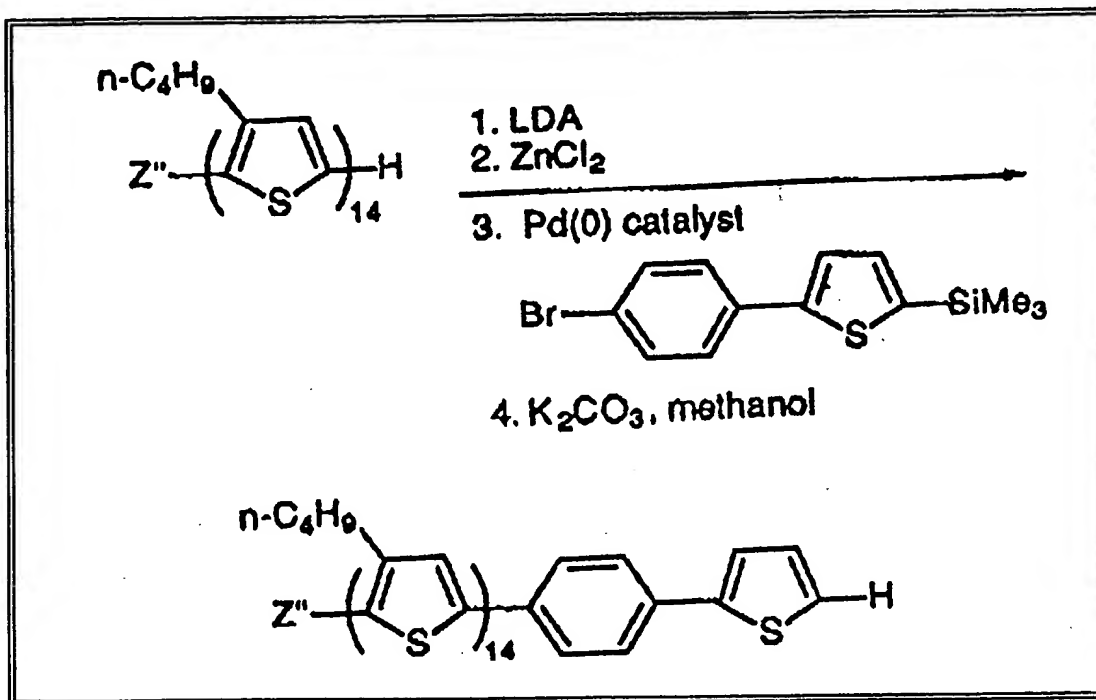
10 conversion of the thiophene units to their corresponding quinoidal forms. This trend is easily seen in the band-gap differences for polyphenylene and polythiophene at 3.2 eV and 1.9 eV, respectively<sup>21</sup>.



15 <sup>21</sup>See the paper by Bott, Service, and Winter in CHEM. BRITAIN, May 1992.

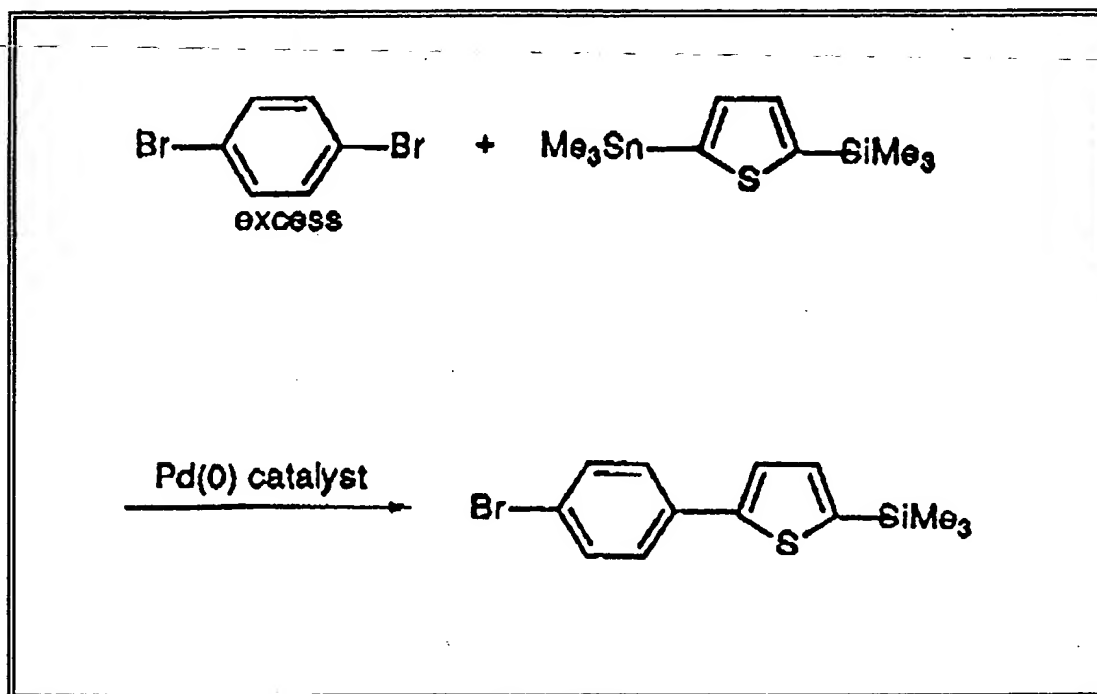


The Z groups would be metal binding groups such as protected carboxyl, protected thiol, phosphine, or bipyridyl group. The protection groups would be base-stable and would be removed at the final step off the reaction. For numerous functional protecting groups, see "Protective Groups in Organic Synthesis" 2nd Edition by Greene, T. W. and Wuts, P.G.M.; Wiley: New York, 1991.



- The thiophene oligomers could be synthesized according to methods described previously for soluble thiophene oligomer synthesis. The one chain containing the thiophene/phenylene unit could be synthesized as shown below. These metal-catalyzed coupling are quite standard in organic synthesis and our three previous papers listed above outline these procedures. Note that "Me" stands for methyl or  $\text{CH}_3$  group.

Similarly, the thiophene-phenylene dimer could be prepared as follows.



### Choice of Modulation Input Source

Several methods are disclosed for coupling an input signal into the modulator side-chain of an oligomeric active device. The simplest connects the side-chain to an electrical contact. Another disclosed method uses a photosensitive compound to generate a voltage shift under illumination. Another disclosed method uses direct coupling of the modulator side-chain (the "base") of one active device to the output chain (the "collector") of another. Yet another disclosed method uses ion pumping in a confined gel (as schematically shown in Figure 13C, to effect an ionic coupling of the modulator side-chain (the "base") of one active device to the output chain (the "collector") of another.



### Off-State Impedance

For some applications, a driving need is to modulate the device current down to zero in the off state. For such applications, the device is preferably modified to include multiple modulated gain stages in series.

- 5 This can be implemented as a molecular structure which includes a barrier—well—barrier—well—barrier structure.

### Tunnelling versus Hopping Operation

- The electronic transport mechanisms for quantum-sized systems with tunnel barriers are either; a) tunneling through localized states (*i.e.*, resonant tunneling), or; b) hopping (with attendant issues of Coulomb blockade); or, c) a combination of both.

- Resonant tunneling (as schematically shown in Figures 2A-2C) is a conduction mechanism which depends on quantum mechanical tunneling through a quasi-bound quantum-confined state. The simplest embodiment is a quantum well cladded by thin tunnel barriers. Electrons from the emitter of such a structure tunnel through the first barrier into the central well region, and then quickly tunnel out. If the central quantum state is made to be energetically misaligned with the incoming emitter electrons, such as by a base potential applied to the central quantum well, the current is dramatically reduced. By this mechanism, a transistor with gain can be produced. Such embodiments have been extensively demonstrated in semiconductor devices, but not in molecular electronic structures.

- Hopping, or Coulomb blockade, is a different conduction mechanism, wherein the structure can be thought of as a series of small capacitors. If the structure is sufficiently small, the charging energy of the capacitor,  $E_c = e^2/2C$ , can be so large that it is energetically unfavorable for 2 or more electrons to be on the central terminal; thus, a single electron at a time "hops" through the structure. Figures 3A-3C schematically show this mode of operation, and Figure 3D shows the corresponding electrical model.

- 30 The hopping mechanism is differentiated from resonant tunneling mainly by current density; if the collector barrier is sufficiently thin,

electrons quickly tunnel through the structure, so Coulomb blockade never has a chance to take effect; thus, resonant tunneling is the mechanism. If the collector barrier is thick and/or high, the electron resides in the central region for a long time, and thus Coulomb blockade occurs.

- 5        The advantage of resonant tunneling is that high current density and large gain are possible. In Coulomb blockade, the ultimate limit of an electron device (*i.e.*, a single electron device), the current density is low, and it is as yet unclear that large gain can be achieved in such a device.

#### **First Preferred Device Embodiment**

- 10       This sample embodiment provides selective attachment of organic wires.

- The oligomers will be thiophene and thiophene-ethynylene oligomers of 100Å in length. Thiophenes exhibit conductivities, in the bulk, of 100-200  $\Omega^{-1}\text{cm}^{-1}$ . The ends of the oligomers will be functionalized with a
- 15       thiol group on one end and a carboxyl groups on the other. Thiophene units can be readily deprotonated using bases like LDA, butyllithium, or alkyllithiums; hence, end group functionalization such as an organolithium can be easily accomplished. (Since lithium is at the top of the electropositivity scale, one can transmetalate to almost all other metals, or
- 20       react with almost any electrophile. For example, a thiophene end group can be lithiated and converted to a (1) thiol for adhesion to Au surface, (2) for adhesion to Pd surfaces, (3) carboxylated for adhesion to oxide surfaces, (4) transmetalated and cross-coupled to bipyridyls for adhesion to Fe, etc.) The thiol group will selectively attach to a gold metal pad, and the carboxyl
- 25       group to an aluminum pad, selectively for pad spacing of less than or equal to 100Å. The pads will be defined by E-beam lithography and liftoff.

#### **Second Preferred Device Embodiment**

- This second sample embodiment provides a molecular active device which employs resonant tunneling.
- 30       Using synthesis similar to that outlined above, functional groups will

be inserted into the conducting oligomer chain. An organic quantum well (more properly, quantum dots) with p- conjugated benzene rings and -O- barriers will be synthesized. A single thiophene unit would serve as the embedded quantum dot, cladded with -O- tunnel barriers. The thiophene unit will also be conjugated to another tunnel barrier, -S-, which forms the base. This barrier will have attached to it another thiophene unit, another barrier (-O-), and an oligomer chain with a functionalized end. Voltage input to the base via the conducting oligomer will modify the energy structure of the quantum well, thus modulating the current. Each of the 3 terminals (emitter with a thiol group, collector with a carboxyl group, and base with a diarylphosphine group) will attach spontaneously and selectively from solution to the metal pads (gold emitter, aluminum collector, and palladium base) in a unique configuration. This is a single molecule organic resonant tunneling (or Coulomb blockade) structure, with exact fabrication tolerance.

### **Third Preferred Device Embodiment**

This sample embodiment provides a molecular resonant tunneling device which can be activated by optical input.

Using synthesis methods similar to that outlined above, functional groups are inserted into the conducting oligomer chain. An organic quantum well (more properly, quantum dots) with conjugated benzene rings and -O- barriers will be synthesized. A single thiophene unit would serve as the embedded quantum dot, cladded with -O- tunnel barriers. The thiophene unit will also be conjugated to another tunnel barrier, -S-, which forms the base. This barrier will have attached to it another thiophene unit, another barrier (-O-), and a dye molecule such as bacteriorhodopsin. Photon input to the base will transfer an electron to the base thiophene unit, which will modify the energy structure of the quantum well, thus modulating the current. Only 2 terminals (emitter with a thiol group, collector with a carboxyl group) will attach spontaneously and selectively from solution to the metal pads (gold emitter, aluminum collector) in a unique configuration.

The base will hang freely.

### **Module Embodiments**

Assembly of the disclosed molecular electronic devices into a complete integrated circuit bears some significant differences from the assembly and  
5 packaging of a conventional semiconductor integrated circuit.

### **Combination of Molecular and Semiconductor Active Devices**

A major problem for most proposed nanoscale device technologies is fanout; there will always be a need for intermediate current drive (amplifiers) in few-electron systems. The solution is easy to incorporate in  
10 this technology. A conventional transistor amplifier layer would be the starting substrate. After coating with an insulating layer, the metal interconnect and molecular layers are fabricated on top, with input to the amplifiers made by via holes (for example, the post in Figure 12). This allows one to derive or input an internal signal anywhere in the array.

### **Self-Aligned Processes for Preparing Metal Contacts with Nano-Scale Separation**

In such a hybrid structure, one important consideration is how to prepare contacts, within a semiconductor fabrication process, which will have small enough dimensions to take advantage of the very small scale of  
20 the molecular devices. One option for doing this is E-beam direct write, and a probably long-term alternative is masked ion beam lithography.

However, it can also be advantageous to prepare gaps which have sublithographic spacing. The following process flow is an example of a self-aligned process for achieving this.

- 25 1) (See Figure 14A) Start with Si substrate; oxidize (thick) SiO<sub>2</sub> layer; put on nitride layer.
- 2) (See Figure 14B) define "thin sidewall" by
  - i) CVD Si
  - ii) pattern small Si squares

- iii) recrystallize Si (if necessary)
  - iv) 100Å SiO<sub>2</sub> anneal
  - v) ion etch briefly (~ 150Å)
  - vi) RIE Si
- 5    3) (See Figure 14C) remove sidewall except for 1 side (photoresist & SiO<sub>2</sub> etch)
- 4) (See Figure 14D1) Define contact pads (optical); evaporate metals 1 and 2
- 5) Etch SiO<sub>2</sub> - lifts off metal to create a 100Å break.
- 10   6) (See Figure 14E1) Do same "sidewall" trick to create a 100Å wall across pads
- 7) (See Figure 14F1) evaporate some insulator (e.g. CaF<sub>2</sub>); etch SiO<sub>2</sub> (lift off CaF<sub>2</sub>); left with exposed metal
- 8) Add the polymers.

15        This process can also be varied with alternative steps as follows:

- 4') (See Figure 14D2) Pattern nitride in the following configuration (using optical photoresist and plasma etch):
- 5') (See Figure 14E2)
- i) Spin on Photoresist ("PR")
  - 20    ii) Partially etch the PR in an O<sub>2</sub> plasma until the SiO<sub>2</sub> ridge sticks up.
  - iii) Etch SiO<sub>2</sub> (under RIE conditions)
  - iv) Etch SiO<sub>2</sub> with undercut (e.g. wet etch)
  - v) Strip PR. These steps have produced a nitride bridge.
- 25   6') (See Figure 14F2) Now evaporate metals 1 and 2 at different angles. The angle deposition provides a reduction of the 1μ gap to about 100 Å (depending on the specific thicknesses and angles used).

### Active Device Types

The preferred active device architecture is as shown in Figures 5A and 5B. However, the alternative principles of Figures 2 or 3 may alternatively be applied instead.

- 5       The semiconductor active devices are preferably MOSFETs, for their high input impedance and low power draw. Of course, these are preferably combined with conventional ESD diodes at I/O connections.

### Passivation

- 10       Of course, the completed module is hermetically sealed from atmospheric oxygen. The simplest way to do this is with a bubble seal which encloses an inert atmosphere (nitrogen or argon). A simple epoxy seal will do a good job of this.

Alternatively, a passivation layer over the active devices is used to scavenge any small amounts of oxidant from the sealed environment.

### 15   Examples of Novel Circuit Implementations

- Assuming that we can create active devices with "tagged" terminals, we only need to (nanolithographically) define a connection pattern as the first step. We do not assume any specific nanolithographic tool (although it is preferable that such a step will be parallel, such as MIBL, X-ray, or masked E-beam). This initial step defines an aligning matrix for the molecules. We then attach (from solution) the synthesized device(s), in a lock-and-key strategy. Let us consider how to create simple gates. In some cases, we can work with just one "polarity" of tagging. For example, a NOR gate would only need a single polarity, as shown in Figure 11. Here  
20       the organic transistor terminals (collector, emitter, and base; or, C, E, B) are tagged with selective attachment to metals M1, M2, and M3, respectively. After fabrication of the metals in the diagrammed pattern, the tagged molecule spontaneously and selectively arrange to form the gate as shown.

### NOR Gate

Figure 11 is a schematic of a molecular NOR gate. The shaded areas are the initially defined metals M1, M2, and M3. The triangles represent the spontaneously assembled molecular transistors. For this gate, the polarity of the tagging is {E:M2}, {B:M3}, and {C:M1}, where E=emitter, B=base, C=collector. The output can either be metal wire or a M1 tagged oligomer.

For complex designs, the metal (or otherwise) attachment pads need not be connected externally, and can serve as binding post attachment posts for transistor-transistor "soldering", as illustrated in Figure 12, which is a schematic of a molecular binding post arrangement, for arbitrary {E,B,C} connections. The shaded area is metal M1, and the triangles represent the molecular transistors with attachment ends L1.

This allows us to define a topology, unaligned (indeed, as the initial step), of active device interconnections without external contacts. Some more complex circuits will require a number of different polarities and types of active elements. The fabrication for such a system would require sequential spontaneous absorptions of each type, from solution. The only constraint is that each polarity have a unique contact geometry, and that each successive step does not disturb the subsequent stages (*i.e.*, process integration. While this is clearly not a trivial engineering feat, there are no fundamental limitations yet identified.) Thus, the circuit configuration is determined in the reverse order than that of conventional fabrication; the active devices spontaneously self-assemble onto the interconnects. Note that the interconnects that run long distance are few; most are simply attachment sites to connect emitter to base, etc.; thus, metal interconnects will not define the lower limit of device scaling, with a design that mixes metal and conductive oligomer contacts. This approach appears to optimally pack devices.

### **Multi-Input (Quasi-Analog) Gates**

By including multiple modulator chains at separate inputs on a conductor chain, conductivity can be modulated independently by several

separate inputs. Such quasi-analog gates may be useful for applications such as pattern recognition.

### **Novel System Applications**

5 The device and circuits described lend themselves well to systems in which an array of molecular circuits can advantageously be formed, in a wholly self-aligned manner, by a sequence of batch-processed steps.

### **Clock Distribution**

10 A significant issue for any large integrated system is clock distribution and skew. As was previously discussed, there exists a class of photoisomerization molecules which could be directly utilized here. At nodes where one wishes to distribute a global clock that cannot be distributed by the underlying amplifier array, a photosensitive electron transfer molecule would be attached to the base, thus supplying an optically generated clock with no skew. The ability to conjugate a variety of different  
15 photosensitive electron transfer molecules on the same basic transistor structure could provide the capability of a multiphase clock.

### **Large Neural Networks**

20 Neural networks are an extremely attractive technology which has attracted increasing interest over the last 30 years. A great advantage of the neural network architecture is that it is not necessary to directly specify every connection, nor to have direct access to every stored bit of data. However, this imposes a correlative difficulty in scaling to large sizes: the peripheral access circuits become less closely coupled to the "interior" of a neural net as the size of the array increases.

25 The disclosed novel architectures, by providing self-assembling electronic devices with electrical access available at any point, offer the potential to provide a large advance in neural network architectures.

### **Holographic Storage**



The disclosed innovative technology provides a new way to economically fabricate arrays with very high density. Therefore, one particularly attractive application is in direct or internal addressing of holographic memory.

- 5 Holographic memory exhibits many attractive characteristics, but its difficulties have prevented it from making any serious threat to become other than marginal. One contribution potentially available from the disclosed inventions is to permit direct access to modify or overlay holographically-organized data.

## 10 Sample Processing Sequence

- We now outline the detailed synthetic organometallic approach to realizing these conjugated organic oligomers. The oligomers will be well-defined, homogeneous materials that are fully characterized from the structural standpoint. No range of molecular weight compounds or  
15 molecular lengths will exist. These will be chemically pure (>97%) materials (initially thiophene and thiophene-ethynylene oligomers), of lengths that can be determined to  $\sim 0.5$  Å. The oligomers will range from 10 Å to at least 100 Å in length. In the undoped form, they will be air and light stable for at least 24 hours, and stable for months or years in an inert ( $N_2$ )  
20 atmosphere in the absence of light.

- The ends of the oligomers will be appropriately functionalized with various organic groups that are known to adhere to specific nanolithographic probe surfaces. These functionalities may be thought of as molecular "alligator clips". Once these functionalized oligomers are synthesized, we  
25 can electrically characterize a single molecular oligomer by "stringing" it between nanofabricated  $\sim 100$  Å spacing metal contacts. Simultaneously, we can structurally characterize the adhered oligomer, *in situ*, by STM. At present, conjugated oligomers with maximum lengths of  $\sim 50$  Å have been fabricated. These lengths need to be extended to  $\sim 100$  Å to coincide with  
30 long term nanolithographic requirements. Thus, the synthesis effort will have two parallel paths; extend the conjugated oligomer length to 100 Å; and

conjugate selective attachment structures onto existing, shorter lengths to gain synthesis experience of compatibility of processes.

Candidate attachment end groups are thiol, carboxyl, pyridyl, or phosphine groups. The electronic properties of the attachment structures are key to the synthesis direction. The fabrication/characterization effort simultaneously will be characterizing the attachment end groups, by attachment onto nanofabricated structures, and subsequent STM. These results will provide information about the binding energies and properties of the various proposed attachment structures.

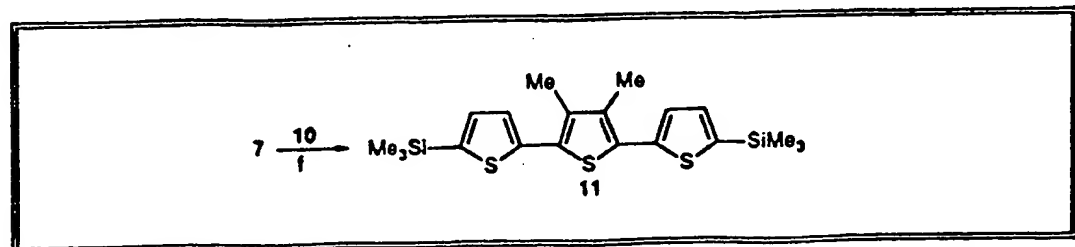
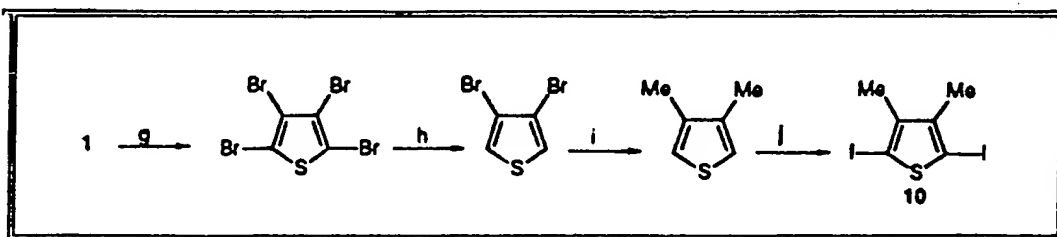
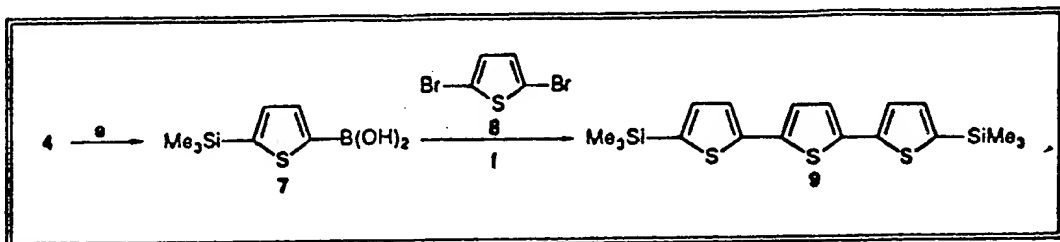
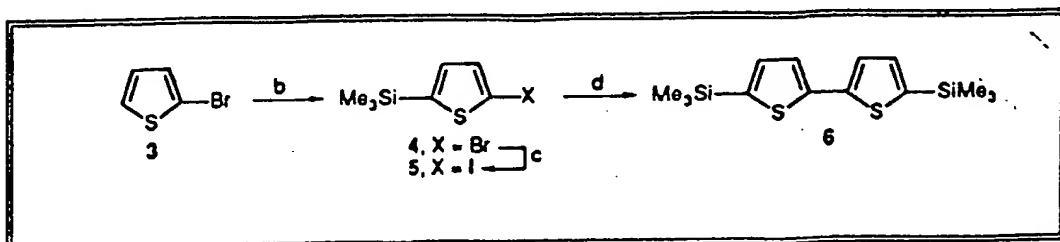
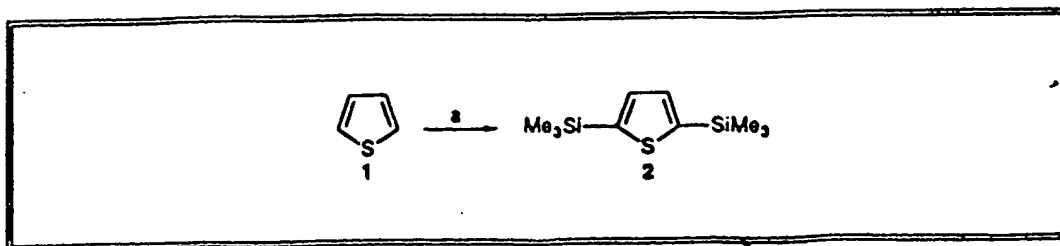
The synthesis of homogeneous conjugated oligomers beyond 50 Å in length has never before been accomplished. Two groups recently reported the formation of 40 Å oligomers; however, there were two primary deficiencies in those systems that would make it difficult for their incorporation into nanolithographic architectures.<sup>22</sup> First, the conjugated polyolefins are not stable to air and light at ambient temperatures for even short time periods (<30 min half lives). Second, and even more importantly, the syntheses do not lend themselves to the preparation terminally functionalized oligomers which are necessary if the molecules are to bind to probe surfaces. The group of Prof. J. Tour recently described the synthesis of thiophene oligomers from 3 Å to 30 Å. The synthesis and reagents necessary for the synthesis are shown as follows in Scheme I.<sup>23</sup>

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<sup>22</sup>See the paper by M. Blanchard-Desce, presented at THE 2ND INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON MOLECULAR ELECTRONICS - SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY, 15-19 December 1991, St. Thomas, USVI (unpublished), which is hereby incorporated by reference. There was one report of a 75 Å molecular wire (P.W. Kenny and L.L. Miller, "Synthesis of Molecular Lines, Rigid Linear Molecules with Nanometer Scale Dimensions", 84 J. CHEM. SOC. CHEM. COMMUN. 1988); however, the many amide linkages along the backbone would probably be an electron sink. Specifically, a conducting backbone was not utilized.

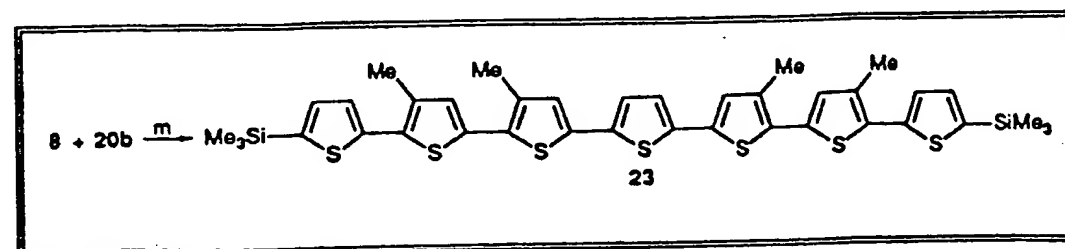
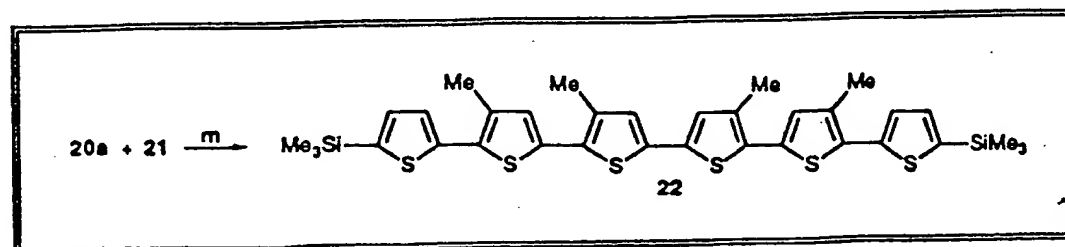
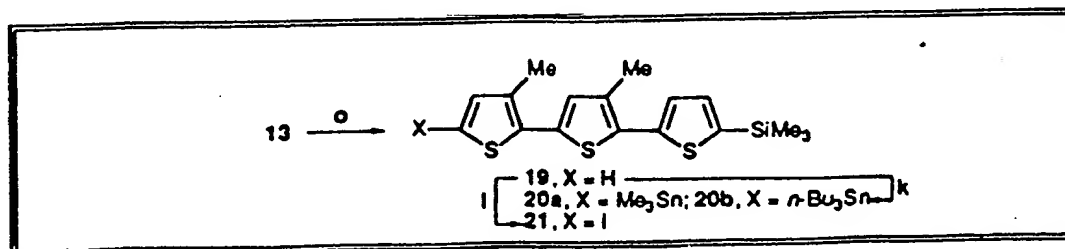
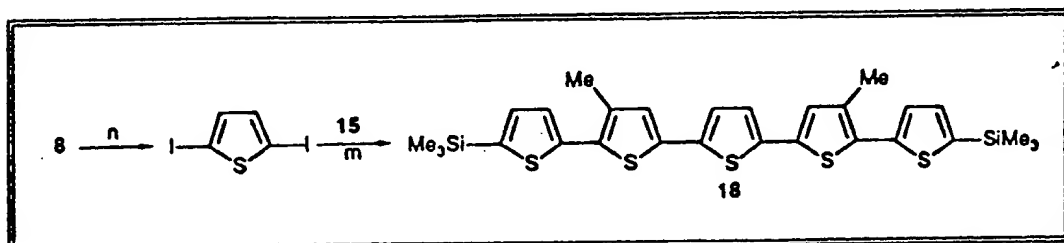
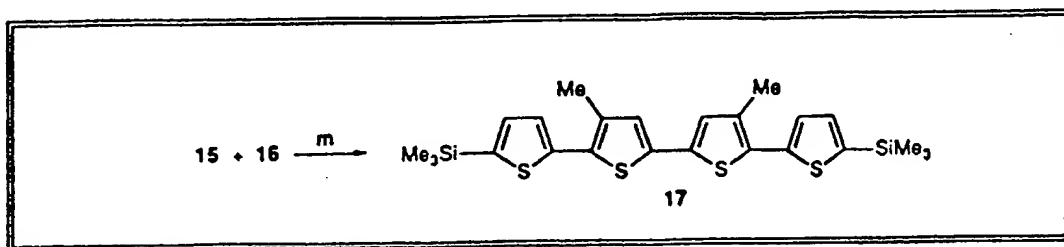
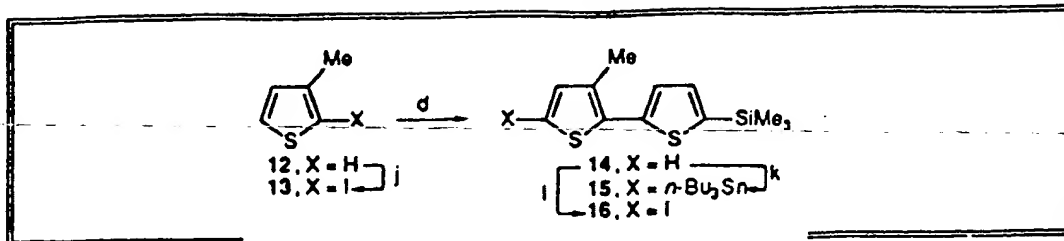
<sup>23</sup>See J. Tour and R. Wu, MACROMOLECULES 1992, which is hereby incorporated by reference.

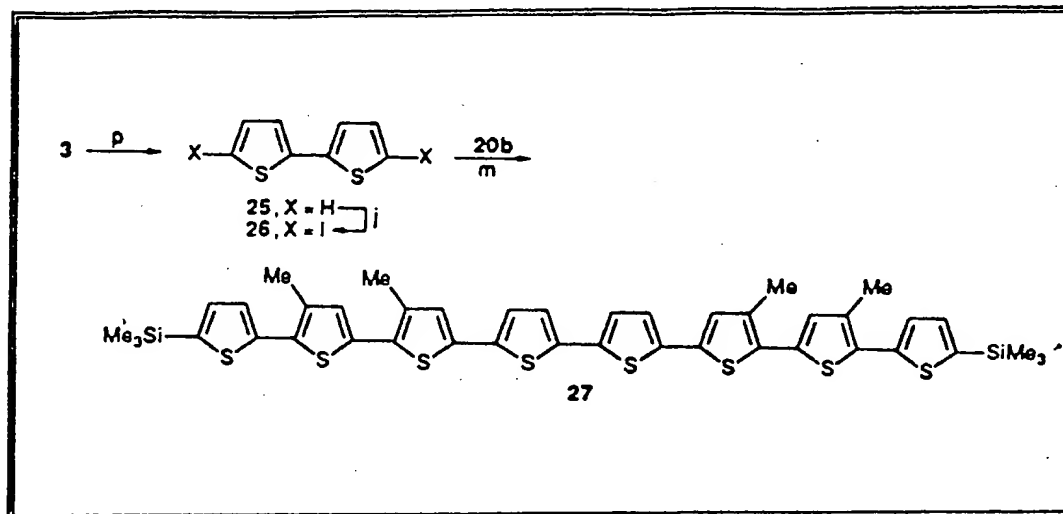
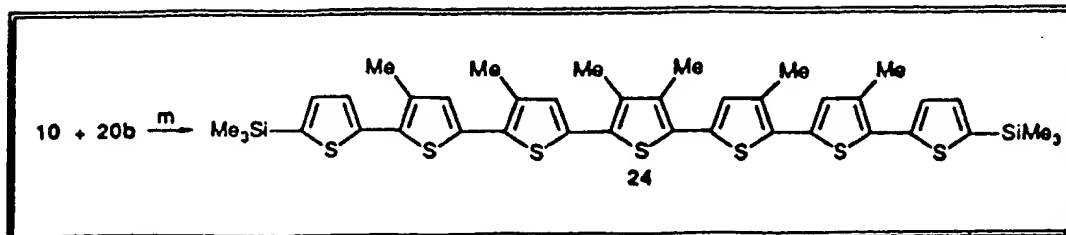
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In this process schema, the reagents are:

- (a) n-BuLi, TMEDA<sup>24</sup>; TMSCl<sup>25</sup>
- 5 (b) LDA<sup>26</sup>; TMSCl
- (c) n-BuLi; I<sub>2</sub>
- (d) Mg; 5, Cl<sub>2</sub>Ni(dppp)<sup>27</sup>
- (e) t-BuLi; B(O-i-Pr)<sub>3</sub>; H<sub>3</sub>O<sup>+</sup>
- (f) Pd(PPh<sub>3</sub>)<sub>4</sub>, Na<sub>2</sub>CO<sub>3</sub>, H<sub>2</sub>O
- 10 (g) Br<sub>2</sub>
- (h) n-BuLi; H<sub>2</sub>O

<sup>24</sup>This is a conventional abbreviation for N,N,N',N'-tetramethylethylenediamine.

<sup>25</sup>This is a conventional abbreviation for chlorotrimethylsilane.

15 <sup>26</sup>This is a conventional abbreviation for lithium diisopropylamide.

<sup>27</sup>This is a conventional abbreviation for diphenylphosphinopropane.

- (i) MeMgBr, Cl<sub>2</sub>Ni (dppp)
- (j) HgO, I<sub>2</sub>
- (k) LDA; R<sub>3</sub>SnCl<sup>28</sup>
- (l) LDA; I<sub>2</sub>
- 5 (m) Pd(PPh<sub>3</sub>)<sub>4</sub>, toluene
- (n) t-BuLi; I<sub>2</sub>
- (o) Mg; 16, Cl<sub>2</sub>Ni(dppp)
- (p) Mg; 3, Cl<sub>2</sub>Ni(dppp).

In the presently preferred embodiment, thiophene units are the optimal  
10 organic subunits for controlled oligomer growth. This is because (1) oligo-  
or poly-thiophenes exhibit conductivities, in the bulk, of 100-200 Ω<sup>-1</sup>cm<sup>-1</sup>,  
(2) The oligomers are air and light stable and they can be handled with no  
exotic precautions, (3) the alkyl groups afford materials that are freely  
soluble in organic solvents with no loss in the conductivities due to  
15 distortions in planarity of the contiguous p-backbone, and (4) thiophene units  
can be readily deprotonated using bases like LDA or butyllithium; hence,  
end group functionalization can be easily accomplished.

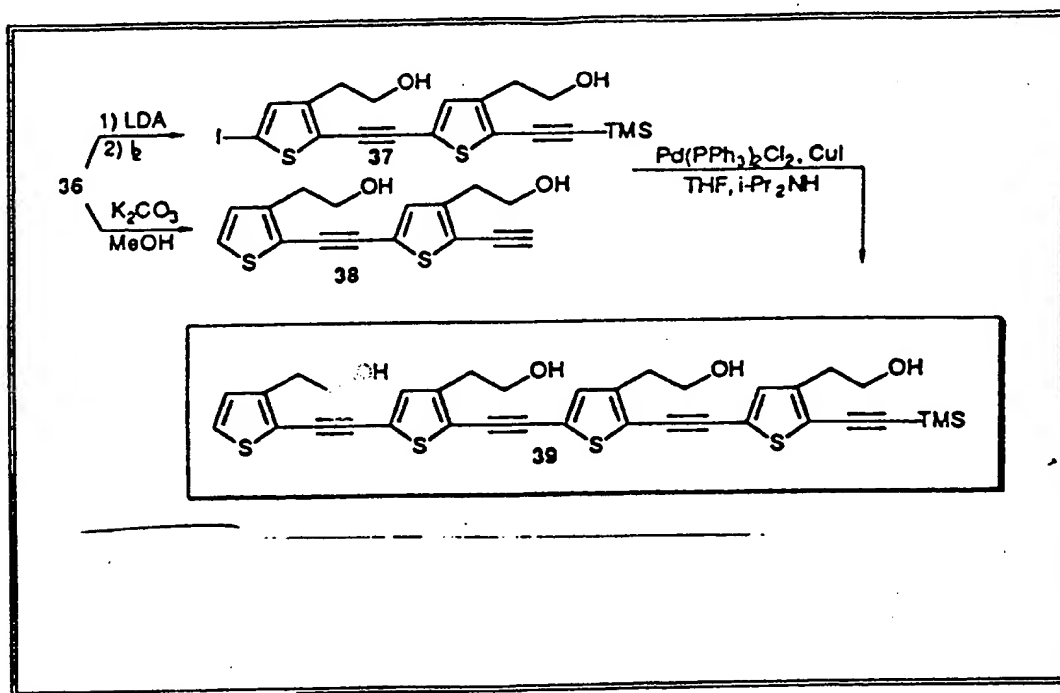
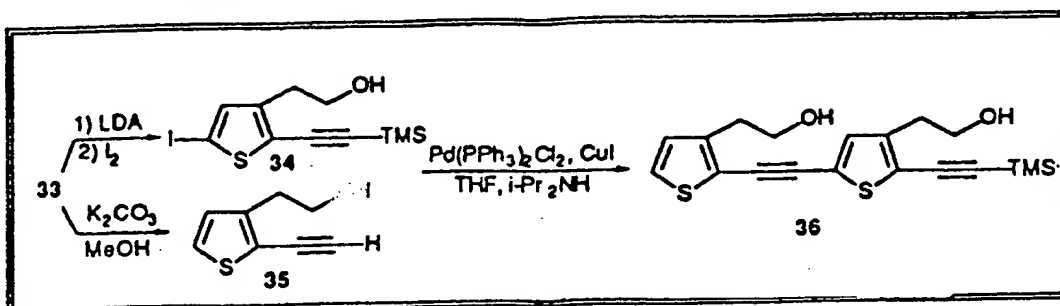
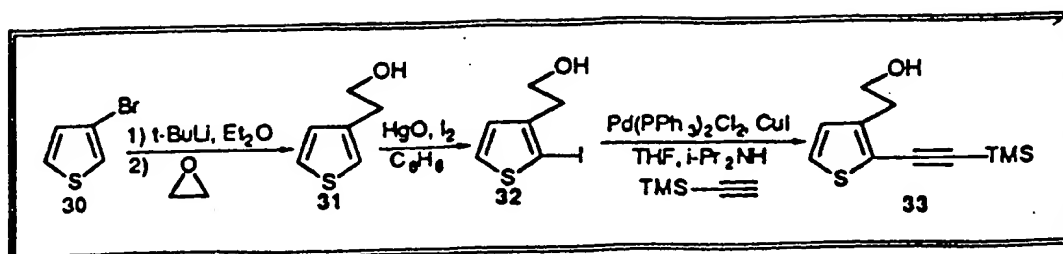
Scheme I shows how trimethylsilyl groups have been demonstrated in  
use to cap the ends of thiophene oligomers. The trimethylsilyl groups  
20 allowed control of the oligomer growth at each stage in the synthesis, and  
may provide a handle for future chemoselective modifications.<sup>29</sup>

The synthesis of thiophene-ethynylene systems is expected to allow the  
rapid chain growth of conjugated oligomers (molecular wires). Simply,  
monomer will be converted to dimer, dimer to tetramer, tetramer to  
25 octamer, octamer to 16-mer, 16-mer to 32-mer, etc. In this way, there  
would be a rapid growth of the molecular chains. The synthetic route with  
the progress to date is shown in Scheme II.

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<sup>28</sup>The radical R can be, for example, CH<sub>3</sub> or n-C<sub>4</sub>H<sub>9</sub>.

<sup>29</sup>See T.H. Chan and I. Fleming, SYNTHESIS 1979, 761, which is hereby  
30 incorporated by reference.



We have presently completed the synthesis of the tetramer 39. Notice that the monomer 33 was converted to the activated systems 34 and 35, and then coupled to form the dimer 36. Analogously, the dimer 36 was activated to 37 and 38, and then coupled to form the tetramer 39. We hope to continue this approach to rapidly grow the molecular wires with doubling length at each consecutive coupling. Note that each coupling step utilized

only a catalytic amount of palladium and copper and excesses of base were used to satisfy the hydroxyl deprotonation as well as the thiophene deprotonations. The next coupling will provide the octamer, followed by the 16-mer, etc. However, if one wanted a chain of 24-mer in length, coupling of a 16-mer with an octamer could analogously be accomplished. The hydroxyl functionalities provide a handle for simple purification; however, if desired, they could easily be blocked (protected as the TBDMS ether) to prevent possible bonding to the lithographic surface. Hence, we have rapidly constructed molecular wires and we have demonstrated a method to extend molecular chain length rapidly and efficiently. Thus, we have demonstrated that, from the synthetic standpoint, thiophene-based chains are the optimal chains to use for molecular wire synthesis. Moreover, Scheme II outlined a method to rapidly build molecular chains so that successive monomer utilization is not necessary.

There are two initial synthesis objectives: Functionalize "alligator clip" termini for adhesion of a single molecular chain to nanolithographic probes. The beauty of the thiophene and ethynylene methodology becomes immediately apparent. Thiophenes and alkynes can be easily deprotonated with strong lithium bases such as LDA or alkyllithiums. Thus an organolithium can be obtained. Since lithium is at the top of the electropositivity scale, we can transmetalate to almost all other metals, or react with almost any electrophile.<sup>30</sup> For example, a thiophene end group can be lithiated and converted to a (1) thiol for adhesion to Au surface, (2) diarylphosphine for adhesion to Pd surfaces, (3) carboxylated for adhesion to oxide surfaces, (4) transmetalated and cross-coupled to bipyridyls for adhesion to Fe, etc. (see Scheme III below). Note that the same thing could be done for the alkyne terminated ends. Moreover, through nickel and palladium-catalyzed cross-couplings, these units could be introduced at the outset of the synthetic sequence, or at the last step. The introduction of

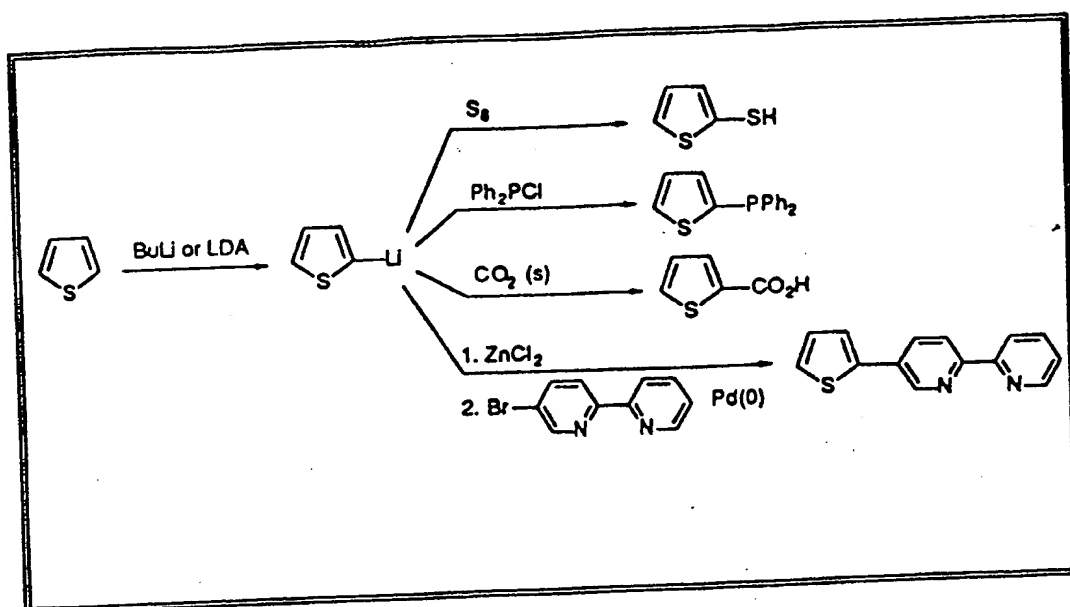
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<sup>30</sup>See B.J. Wakefield, ORGANOLITHIUM REAGENTS (1988), which is hereby incorporated by reference.



these units at the last step would certainly prove to be more advantageous since simple modification to an existing chain would permit the affixing of a variety of end functionalities. Moreover, the ends of the chains in the thiophene-ethynylene systems (*i.e.* structure 39 in Scheme II) allow selective differentiation of the two ends. In this way, we could have, for example, one thiol cap and one phosphine cap. Deactivation of the palladium catalyst by the thiol would be avoided by protection of the thiol as the t-butylthioether followed by Hg(OAc)<sub>2</sub> removal at the final stage.<sup>31</sup>

Scheme III shows the planned process to extend the molecular chains to at least 100 Å in length.



Several options are available for fabrication of sub-100Å contact probe spacing. For monotype contacts, STM lithography, etching, or diamond-

<sup>31</sup>See Callahan *et al.*, "The Tertiary Butyl Group as a Blocking Agent for Hydroxyl, Sulfhydryl and Amido Functions in Peptide Synthesis," 85 J. AM. CHEM. SOC. 201 (1963); Nishimura *et al.*, "New Method for Removing the S-*p*-Methoxybenzyl and S-*t*-Butyl Groups of Cysteine Residues with Mercuric Trifluoroacetate," 26 CHEM. PHARM. BULL. 1576 (1978); both of which are hereby incorporated by reference.

-AFM tip<sup>32</sup> scribing of a  $\sim 50\text{\AA}$  gap in a metal wire 100-200 $\text{\AA}$  wide is possible. Sub-100 $\text{\AA}$  polytype metal contacts, for a selective attachment polarity (*i.e.*, Au and Pt) is possible by a combination of step-edge and angle evaporation techniques. Alternatively, chain extension of the conjugated oligomers, similar to the process outlined in Schemes I and II will be used to continue the chain length extensions. We use a combination of palladium and nickel-catalyzed cross-coupling reactions and palladium-copper-catalyzed Sonogashira couplings. These are the most advanced and highest yielding carbon-carbon couplings for the required synthesis.<sup>33</sup> The extension to 100  $\text{\AA}$  is achievable from the nanofabrication standpoint, and is desirable for variable length connectivity considerations.

Modeling will speed identification of the candidate organics that are stable, solution synthetic, conjugatable with selective attachment ends and barriers, have acceptable conductivity and mechanical strength, and attach strongly to particular metal groups with good ohmic contact. These are not necessarily compatible or automatic requirements. It should be stressed that complex device structures cannot be realized with "Edisonian" approaches, and that interactive modeling is key to realizing the goals of this program.

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<sup>32</sup>This technique is preferably performed with modified instruments from Park Scientific Instruments.

<sup>33</sup>See Stille, "The Palladium-Catalyzed Cross-Coupling Reactions of Organotin Reagents with Organic Electrophiles", 25 ANGEW.CHEM.INT.ED.ENGL. 508 (1986); Stille, "Palladium Catalyzed Coupling of Organotin Reagents with Organic Electrophiles," 57 PURE & APPL.CHEM. 1771 (1985); Sonogashira *et al.*, "A Convenient Synthesis of Acetylenes: Catalytic Substitutions of Acetylenic Hydrogen with Bromoalkenes, Iodoarenes, and Bromopyridines", 50 TETRAHEDRON LETT. 4467 (1975); Stephans *et al.*, "The Substitution of Aryl iodides with Cuprous Acetylides: A Synthesis of Tolanes and Heterocyclics," 28 J.ORG.CHEM. 3313 (1963); Suffert *et al.*, "Towards Molecular Electronics: A New Family of Aromatic Polyimine Chelates Substituted with Alkyne Groups", 32 TETRAHEDRON LETT. 757 (1991); all of which are hereby incorporated by reference.

Crucial to the success of spontaneously assembled molecular circuits is a detailed understanding of the electronic and mechanical (thermoelastic) properties of the polymers and junctions used as the fundamental assembly blocks of the design. A modeling effort to attack this problem decomposes  
5 into two phases; 1) construction of molecular wires and gluing pads, and 2) design of active gain elements. Modeling tools for detailing the orbital structure responsible for delocalization include:

- 10     • Hartree-Fock methods, which give the most accurate results, but are limited to approximately 70 atoms (on a Cray Y class machine or a Connection Machine -2).
- MNDO (modified neglect of differential overlap) techniques, which can easily deal with the wavefunctions or orbital structure of approximately 250 atoms on sophisticated scientific workstations.
- 15     • Extended Hückel methods, which can calculate orbital structure of ten thousand atoms, but are sufficiently semi-empirical that they are considered unreliable for complex delocalization calculations.

The strategy will be to use MNDO methods to quickly identify candidates, cross-checking with detailed Hartree-Fock simulations to insure that the  
20 MNDO methods have given accurate results. The first objective is to find and analyze suitable conducting oligomers (monomers), examining delocalization as a function of unit size and the binding energy of these oligomers to each other. This will build a catalog of conductive chains which the experimentalists can interactively design with, and have appropriate  
25 conductivity and stability. The second objective is to examine the end group problem and the interaction of end groups with various metals, for selectivity and binding strength, satisfying conductivity and stability constraints (the functionalization of endgroups onto such short chains will alter the orbital behavior of the chain-endgroup complex, as well as when the endgroup is  
30 attached to the metal). An attractive flexibility of the fabrication approach is that the functionalized end group need not be restricted to just metal

attachment. Attachment of selective molecules to various semiconductors (and oxides) has been demonstrated. For example, one could fabricate an alignment substrate that is the combination of heterostructures and metallic contacts (perhaps with appropriate vias in an overlayer) for very general structures. This capability, as well as the ability to deposit the selective attachment oligomers from solution, and possible CVD deposition of some critical steps (as in the to be described organic quantum dot work), gives the fabricator tremendous flexibility.

### Additional Experimental Results

Following are some recent experimental results. In these experiments, molecules containing thiophene and phenylene rings were synthesized by Castro-Stevens reactions and modified Suzuki coupling. These molecules were deposited onto gold substrates with atomically smooth islands on the order of 100nm prepared by sputter deposition onto mica and in situ anneal. Molecules were deposited and electron densities mapped by ambient scanning tunneling microscopy. Long range order is apparent in the Fourier Transforms of the deposited functionalized (chemisorbed) molecules.

The use of conjugated conductive oligomers and polymers for electronic applications has recently received attention due to advances in synthetic techniques<sup>34</sup>. In many proposed applications, optimization and/or control of electron delocalization is critical. However progress in being able to engineer the amount of delocalization has been slow, in part due to the inability to perform unambiguous localized conductivity measurements of these oligomers. The following results describe characterization and preparation techniques to determine the degree of electron delocalization in conjugated conducting polymers.

To characterize the delocalization, the candidate oligomers are

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<sup>34</sup>See J.M. Tour, J.J.S. Lamba, *Polym. Prepr.* (Am. Chem. Soc., Div. Polym. Chem.) 1993 34 (1), 203, which is hereby incorporated by reference.

investigated by scanning tunneling microscopy (STM). The oligomers are attached to an atomic "reference" substrate (gold) by the functionalization of thiol groups into the oligomer, thus fixing the molecules for STM observation. This "selective attachment" allows for a range of important measurements, such as electron delocalization as a function of backbone structure, or adsorption as a function of sidechain and endgroup type.

The following text describes the classes of conjugated conductive oligomers investigated, including their synthesis, the preparation techniques, and experimental results.

## 10 POLYMER SYNTHESIS

These investigations have covered three different types of conjugated conductive oligomers: 1.) phenylene acetylenes; 2.) biphenyl disulfides; and 3.) planar poly(paraphenylenes). The synthesis of each is described in the following.

### 15 1.) Phenylene Acetylene

The oligomer was synthesized by a novel divergent/convergent synthetic sequence using Pd(0)/Cu(I) coupling conditions. The oligomers were made by dividing the monomer into two portions and iodinating one portion of the compound and desilylating the other. The two parts were then coupled using the Pd/Cu chemistry. The resulting dimer was then divided into two portions and the process repeated. The octomer species was serendipitously formed due to the presence of dissolved oxygen in the reaction mixture.

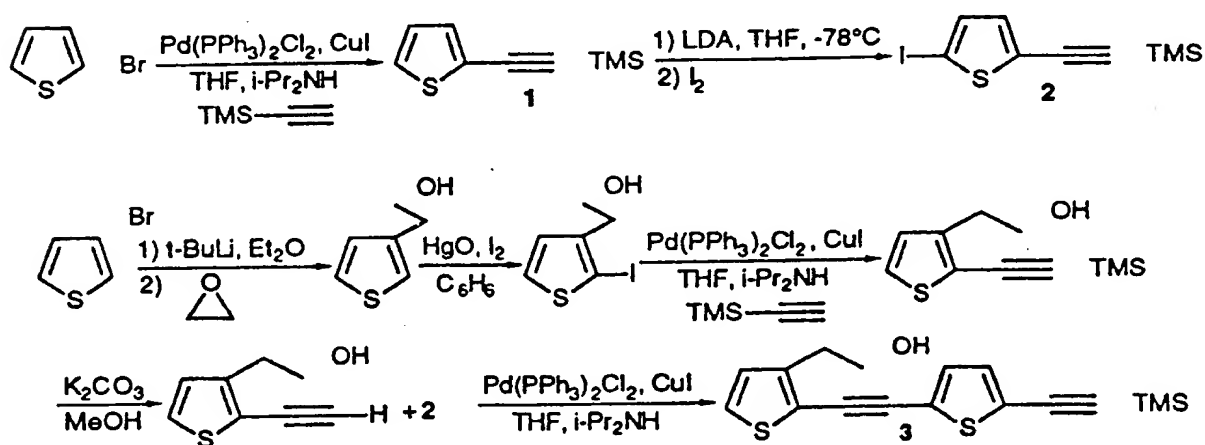
The synthetic sequence for the synthesis of this system is shown below. The sequence begins with the palladium-catalyzed cross coupling of 2-bromothiophene with trimethylsilylacetylene in 93% yield<sup>35</sup>. The

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<sup>35</sup>See Suffert, J.; Ziessel, R. *Tet. Lett.* 1991, 32, 757, which is hereby incorporated by reference.

resulting product was then iodinated to afford **2** in 75% yield which is the first quarter of the target molecule. The second quarter begins with the alkylation of 3-bromothiophene with t-butyllithium and ethylene oxide in 86% yield followed by iodination with mercuric oxide and iodine<sup>36</sup> in 81% yield. The resulting product was then coupled with trimethylsilylacetylene as previously described in 81% yield. The resulting acetylene was deprotected with potassium carbonate in methanol<sup>37</sup> in near quantitative yield and the free acetylene was coupled with **2** to afford **3** in 51% yield, one half of the target molecule.

**Scheme I:**

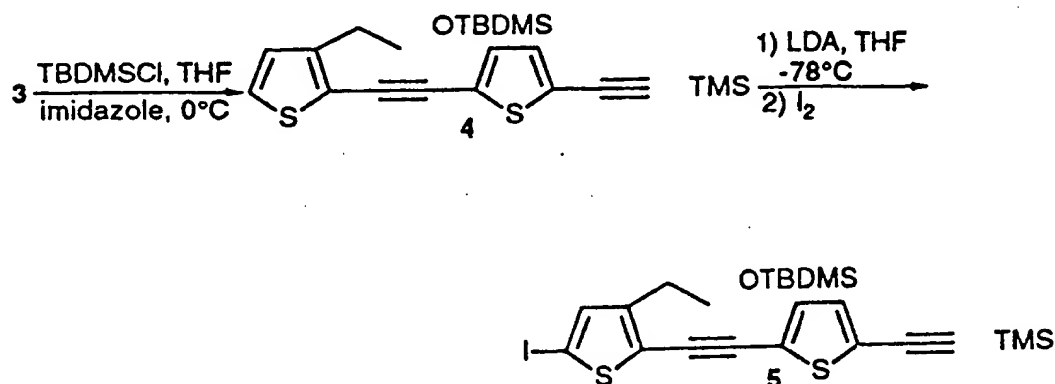


The other half of the molecule was synthesized exclusively from **3**.

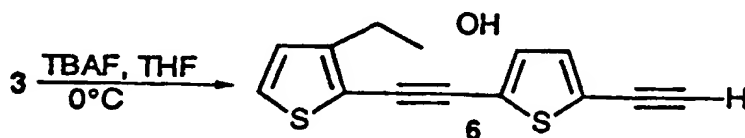
<sup>36</sup>See Uhlenbroek, J. H.; Bijloo, J. D. *Rec. Trav. Chim.* **1960**, *79*, 1181, which is hereby incorporated by reference.

<sup>37</sup>See Bengtson, G.; Keyaniyan, S.; de Meijere, A. *Chem. Ber.* **1986**, *119*, 3607, which is hereby incorporated by reference.

The material was split into two portions. For one portion, the alcohol was protected using TBDMSCl and imidazole in DMF at 25°C to afford **4** in 85% yield<sup>38</sup> which was then iodinated smoothly in 70% yield with t-butyllithium in ether at -78°C followed by quenching with I<sub>2</sub>.



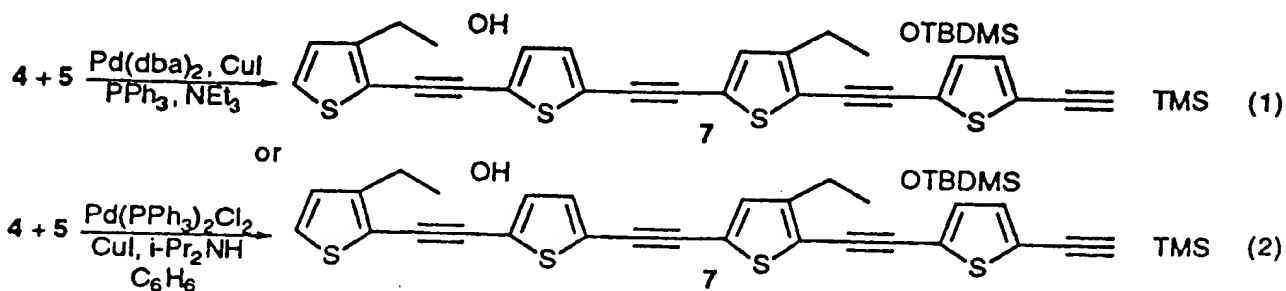
- 5 The other half of the material was subjected to proto-desilation with K<sub>2</sub>CO<sub>3</sub> in MeOH<sup>39</sup> deprotecting with TBAF in THF at 0°C to afford **6** in near quantitative yield. It should be noted that **6** decomposes upon prolonged exposure to air and therefore was used directly in the next step.



10 <sup>38</sup>See Corey, E. J.; Venkateswarlu, A. J. *Am. Chem. Soc.* 1972, 94, 6190, which is hereby incorporated by reference.

<sup>39</sup>See Corey, E. J.; Venkateswarlu, A. J. *Am. Chem. Soc.* 1972, 94, 6190, which is hereby incorporated by reference.

The final step in the synthesis of the tetramer was the coupling of **5** and **6**<sup>40</sup> as shown in equation 1, using benzene to increase solubility of the reaction materials.

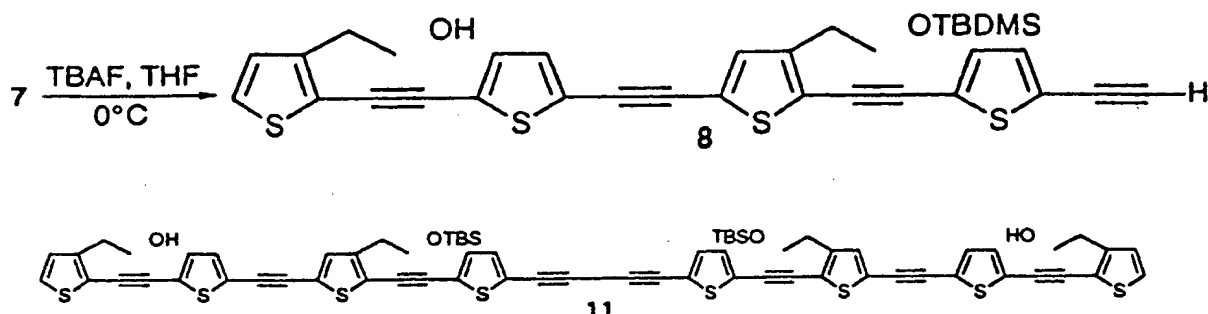


The next step in the sequence is the deprotection of the silyl acetylene, and the formation of the homocouple product **11** due to the presence of trace

<sup>40</sup>See Zhang, J.; Moore, J. S.; Xu, Z.; Aguirre, R. A. *J. Am. Chem. Soc.* 1992, 114, 2273, which is hereby incorporated by reference.



amounts of oxygen in the reaction mixture. This octomer is air and light stable for several months and has been fully characterized.



## 2.) Biphenyl Disulfide

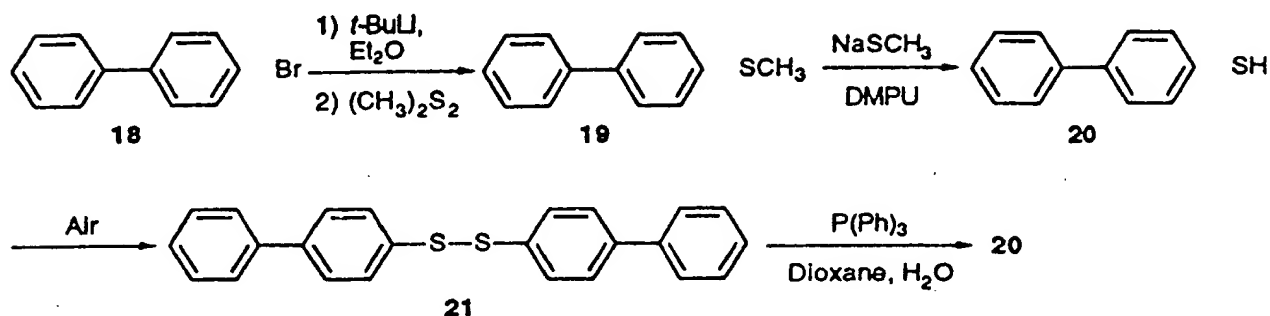
In order to prepare our test ligand, 4-(bromo)biphenyl **18** was treated in ether with t-butyllithium at  $-78^{\circ}\text{C}$  followed by treatment with methyl disulfide to yield **19** in excellent yield.<sup>41</sup> 1-(Thio)biphenyl (**20**) was then prepared by treating **19** in DMPU with excess sodium thiomethoxide. It was found that **20** oxidized readily to the disulfide **21** when exposed to air, however, Overman<sup>42</sup> has shown that disulfides can be reduced to the thiols upon treatment with triphenyl phosphine in dioxane and water. Fortunately, the oxidation would not cause a major problem because the adsorption of

<sup>41</sup>See Bridges, A.J.; Patt, W.C.; Stickney, T.M. *J. Org. Chem.* 1990, 55, 773. Parham, W.E.; Jones, L.D.; Sayed, Y.A. *J. Org. Chem.* 1976, 41, 1184. Parham, W.E.; Jones, L.D. *Ibid* 1976, 41, 1187. Parham, W.E.; Jones, L.D. *Ibid* 1976, 41, 2704. Seebach, D.; Neumann, H. *Chem. Ber.* 1974, 107, 847, which is hereby incorporated by reference.

<sup>42</sup>See Overman, L.E.; Smoot, J.; Overman, J.D. *Synthesis*, 1974, (1), 59, which is hereby incorporated by reference.

alkyl disulfides from solution onto gold surfaces has been reported<sup>43</sup>.

**Scheme II:**



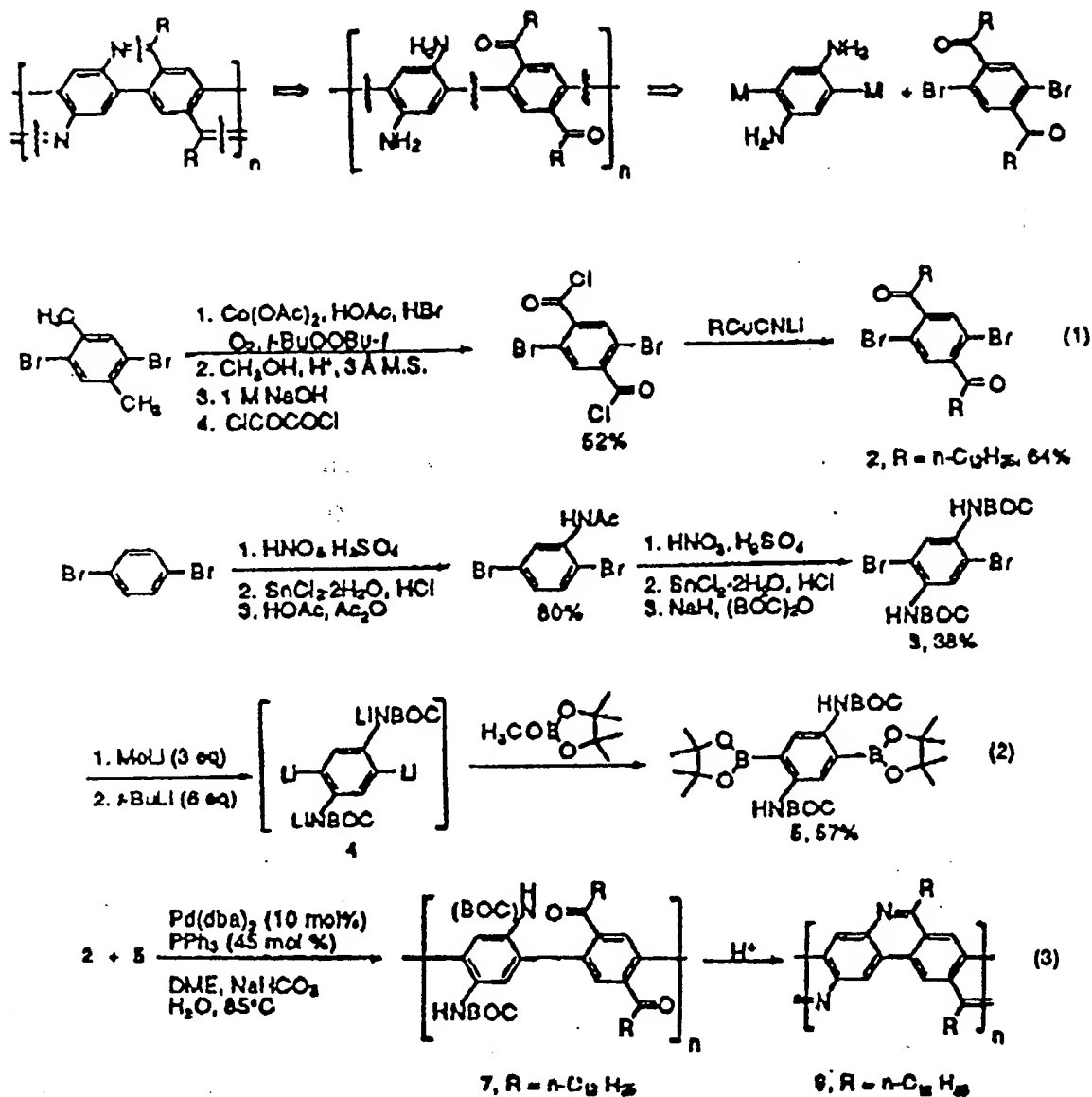
**3.) Planar Poly(paraphenylene)**

A ladder polymer was synthesized with a poly(*p*-phenylene) (PPP) backbone: The main PPP backbone was synthesized via palladium-catalyzed coupling of an arylbis(boronic ester) with an aryldibromide. Imine bridges, formed by exposure of the polymer to trifluoroacetic acid are used to force the consecutive units into planarity. The bridging units are  $\text{sp}^2$  hybridized thus allowing for greater pi-electron flow between the consecutive phenyl units by lowering the band gap between the hydroquinoidal and the quinoidal forms of the phenylene backbone. Upon planarization, bathochromic shifts of 210-240 nm occur for the n-dodecyl substituted polymer. When the bridges are n-dodecyl substituted, the fully planar structures can be made into flexible free standing films.

<sup>43</sup>See Laibinis, P.E.; Whitesides, G.M. *J. Am. Chem. Soc.* 1992, 114, 9022 and references cited therein, which is hereby incorporated by reference.

As shown in Scheme III, the retrosynthetic approach involved two key steps (M = metal):

**Scheme III:**



First, imine cleavage to the ketoamine functionalized PPP, and second, bond  
5 cleavage to the two arene systems shown. Since Pd(0)-catalyzed oxidative

addition reactions are facilitated with electron deficient ring systems<sup>44</sup>. In this example, a choice was made to keep the halides on the ketoaromatic portion.

After several nearly quantitative model reactions, the two key monomers needed for the desired AB-type step growth polymerization were synthesized (eqs. 1 and 2)<sup>45</sup>. It is remarkable that while **3** was nearly insoluble in ether, it could be tetralithiated in ether to form a soluble intermediate **4** in almost quantitative yield (checked by addition of TMSCl and isolation of the arylbis (silane) after aqueous workup). Treatment of **4** with methyl pinacol borate afforded the monomer **5** which could be purified by passage through a flash chromatography column containing a mixture of activated charcoal and Celite as the stationary phase (silica gel or neutral alumina caused rapid decomposition of the intermediate) and CH<sub>2</sub>Cl<sub>2</sub> as the eluant followed by recrystallization to form pure **5**<sup>46</sup>.

Reaction of **2** with **5** using off stoichiometry (an excess of **2**), in the presence of a Pd(0) catalyst, yielded the soluble polymer **7** from which size exclusion chromatography (SEC) could be used to determine the hydrodynamic volumes relative to polystyrene (Mn = 4,371 with Mw/Mn = 1.87; **7**: 78% yield after fractional precipitation. Upon exposure of **9** to

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<sup>44</sup>See (a) N Marie, T Angie, A Suzuki *Synth. Commun.* 1981, 11, 513. (b) MA Siddigui, V. Snakes *Tetrahedron Lett.* 1988, 29, 5463. (c) S Granites, K. Lutz *Chem. Scripta* 1984,24,5, which is hereby incorporated by reference.

<sup>45</sup>See (a) The tert-butylperoxide modified Co based oxidation was far superior to several permanganate oxidations attempted. See: AS Hay, HS Blanchard *J. Chem* 1965, 43, 1306. The dicarboxylic acid was then converted to the diester to facilitate purification. (b) T Doombos, J Starting *J. Or. Prep Proced.* 1969,1, 287, which is hereby incorporated by reference.

<sup>46</sup>The arylbis(boronic acid) analog of **5** could not be adequately purified for the step growth polymerization.

TFA, quantitative loss of the BOC protecting group (eq. 3)<sup>47</sup> All stretches for the ketone, carbamate, and amine in **7** were present in the FTIR spectrum of **9**. Samples of **9** can be solubilized in refluxing chlorobenzene and films can be cast of this highly conjugated system.

## 5 SUBSTRATE PREPARATION

The ideal substrate for STM of molecular adsorbates is atomically smooth to allow easy recognition of the unknown adsorbate, and relatively inert to permit reproducible results from depositions done in air. Highly ordered pyrolytic graphite (HOPG) meets those criteria relatively well, and was used in early experiments. As the artifacts seen in STM images of HOPG can have questionable interpretations<sup>48</sup>, an alternate substrate without known artifacts was developed. This choice is a gold surface. Films of gold and silver on mica have been studied extensively<sup>49</sup>; either would allow us to take advantage of the metal-thiol bond for the biphenyl disulfide. Previous work describes atomically flat terraces on a variety of substrates<sup>50</sup>, but to our knowledge all the published results for Au on mica have been deposition via thermal evaporation. Our work indicates that a more suitable process for reliable atomically flat gold surfaces is sputter deposition of Au onto a heated mica substrate.

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20 <sup>47</sup>The twist in **9** is  $< 1^\circ$  between the consecutive phenyl rings calculated by MMX with extended pi-Hueckel parameters.

<sup>48</sup>See Clemmer and Beebe Science 251 640 (1991); Inukai et. al. *Jap. J. Appl. Phys.* 30 (12A)3486(1991), which is hereby incorporated by reference.

25 <sup>49</sup>See for example, Chidsey, Loiacini et al. *Surface Sci.* 200 45-66 (1991), which is hereby incorporated by reference.

<sup>50</sup>See for example, Chidsey, Loiacini et al. *Surface Sci.* 200 45-66 (1991), which is hereby incorporated by reference.

The mica<sup>51</sup> is cleaned in acetone and methanol, rinsed in deionized water and blown dry with nitrogen. The samples are then double-cleaved on both sides with scotch tape to access a fresh surface and to thin the mica to reduce the thermal gradient from substrate holder to deposition surface. The samples are immediately loaded into the deposition system, a load locked KJ Lesker Supersystem III with a base pressure of  $10^{-7}$  Torr and working distance of 20cm. A brief, high-power sputter of Au without the samples present is done to coat the chamber.<sup>52</sup> A predeposition anneal is performed for 10-12 hours at  $T_{\text{Substrate}} = 450^{\circ}\text{C}$ , below the decomposition threshold temperature of the mica,  $T = 500^{\circ}\text{C}$ . The sputter conditions are: 30 Watts DC, 20 milliTorr of argon; deposition is for 30-45 minutes at a rate of less than 1 Å/second, for a final thickness of 1000-1500Å. The deposition is followed by an in-situ anneal for 4 hours at  $T_{\text{Substrate}} = 450^{\circ}\text{C}$ . The samples are allowed to cool radiatively and then unloaded. They are kept in a dessicator pump-purged and backfilled with Ar until polymer deposition.

An STM scan showing the Au(111)/mica surface with 3-fold symmetry on a micron scale is shown in Figure 15A; the symmetry is evident in the Fourier Transform (FT) inset. Note the large flat areas of order 2000Å on a side. The interatomic spacing of the gold can usually be resolved, as in Figure 15B, and is useful as a calibration check for x and y, as are the atomically abrupt steps from terrace to terrace for z. Even the steep edges show these sharp steps, contrary to many reports of features described as rolling hills. As the Au spent more time in ambient, the sharp features appear to round, presumably as a direct result of the C and O containing contaminants adsorbed from air<sup>53</sup>. An attempt was made to

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<sup>51</sup>Supplier EJ Fullum.

<sup>52</sup>Leaving out the predeposition sputter has a drastic effect on the film quality; there is still the large length scale hexagonal reconstruction, but there are numerous pinholes in the film.

<sup>53</sup>See for example, Banaszak, Holl et. al., *Appl. Phys. Lett.* 62 (13) 1475, which is hereby incorporated by reference.

slow the contamination by storing the as-deposited Au substrates in methanol. This resulted in the rounding of the features of the Au steps as seen in Figure 16A; the Fourier transform no longer displays the symmetry of the (111) planes. An additional contaminant appears as structures on the order of a few hundred angstroms apparent in the smaller area scan, Figure 16B. These streaks rotate with the sample if the scan direction is rotated; thus we may conclude they are not scan artifacts.

The use of single crystal Si (100) and (111) as a deposition substrate was also investigated. Sputter and thermal depositions of Au onto Si and mica substrates were performed with a variety of in- and ex- situ anneals. Peak to valley values for various anneal conditions of films on mica are provided in Table 1 for two area scales,  $1\mu^2$  and  $(1000\text{\AA})^2$ . The AFM data from mica is included to set a baseline. Film morphology on Si was very poor and thus not pursued. A typical morphology for a room-temperature thermal evaporation of Au onto mica (no anneal) is shown in Figure 17. Despite the small peak to valley numbers, this process is obviously unacceptable as there are no atomically smooth planes. One other combination yielded results suitable for oligomer deposition: thermal evaporation onto mica followed by a  $400^\circ\text{C}$ , 60 second flash anneal. The result from the sputter process of choice is also included in Table 1.

An interesting effect observed occasionally was the apparent rapid surface migration of Au at room temperature. Figure 18 shows a series of consecutive scans, each  $1000\text{\AA}$  on a side, taken on a fresh Au/mica substrate. We see an island on the order of a few hundred angstroms in the center of the scan region breaking up into smaller islands in frames 1 through 4, and disappearing in frames 5 through 8. These rapid changes in surface topography have been reported previously<sup>54</sup>.

## POLYMER DEPOSITION

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<sup>54</sup>See Emch et al., *J. Appl. Phys.* 65 (1) 79 (1989), which is hereby incorporated by reference.

The oligomers were deposited via two separate techniques: those not expected to spontaneously self assemble on their respective substrates (the planar poly(paraphenylenes) on gold, and thiophene acetylenes on HOPG) were dissolved in solvent, and the solution dropped onto the substrate; the solvent was allowed to evolve in ambient. On the other hand, with the biphenyl disulfides, chemisorption was used: the substrate was submerged vertically in its solution for between 1 and 5 minutes, withdrawn, and again the solvent was allowed to evaporate in ambient; this method will be referred to as self-assembly. The samples were scanned directly after deposition, and the samples were stored in the dessicator between subsequent scans. Most of the samples were scanned a number of times over a period of days. Eventually the surface deteriorated in a manner quite consistent with the adsorption of contaminants onto the fresh gold (Experiments indicate that the molecules themselves should be quite air-stable, and thermally stable to at least 100°C.) It is not possible to determine the stability of the molecules over time in this way due to the progressive deterioration of the Au surface.

### INSTRUMENTATION

The scans were performed on a Park Scientific Instrument STM-BD2-210. All scans were done in ambient with a piezoelectric scanner with xy range 2.5 micron and horizontal sensitivity less than .01Å. The design of this system is such that the sample is held in the piezoelectric tube and moves in x,y, and z axes, while the tip remains stationary with respect to the base. Tungsten probe tips (which had been provided for a probe station<sup>55</sup>) were electrochemically etched in 3N KOH before each scanning session to remove oxide. We found these tips easier to handle than the 0.25mm W wire (the tips come presharpended to 0.00005"). Pt<sub>9</sub>Ir<sub>1</sub> tips are unsuitable for these oligomer systems due to the catalyst role of Pt. Initially the deposited Au/mica substrates were mounted onto conventional SEM sample stubs with conductive carbon paint; however to minimize

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<sup>55</sup>The tips were MC Systems model 1010 probe point.



contamination by exposure to ambient, a sample mount supplied by Park Scientific Instruments with BeCu clips was used for good electrical and mechanical stability. Typical scan conditions were:  $V_t$  between  $[-0.4, 0.4]$  V;  $I_t$  between  $[0.6, 2.2]$  nA; scan rates between 7 and 20 Hz; constant  
5 current (topographic) mode.

### EXPERIMENTAL RESULTS

For each deposition, a scan of the appropriate substrate with deposition of solvent was performed to establish a baseline. In all cases, the solvents were volatile enough to have completely evolved from the substrate  
10 and in all cases the STM scans showed the expected substrate atomic structure (HOPG or Au). These scans were dually useful as dimensional calibration checks.

Data analysis includes frequency domain representation; any periodic structure in the original spatial domain image will be represented by a peak  
15 in the power spectrum (FT) image at a radius corresponding to the spacing and a direction corresponding to the orientation of the feature in the spatial domain. Measuring the frequency peak locations is much easier and more accurate than trying to extract the same information from the original image because all of the occurrences are averaged together in the frequency  
20 domain<sup>56</sup>. Fourier transform inserts to the figures were prepared to best illustrate the symmetries under discussion, and are thus not necessarily presented to scale with the accompanying spatial images. All spatial images are corrected for tilt only (except for Figure 21 which has been filtered to enhance the features under discussion).

25 The thiophene acetylenes were dissolved in methylene dichloride ( $\text{CH}_2\text{Cl}_2$ ) and dropped onto the HOPG substrate. Figure 19 shows the superstructure of the adsorbed molecules on the left and the HOPG lattice on the right at a fortuitous boundary of the oligomer region. The inset is the

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30 <sup>56</sup>See The Image Processing Handbook John C Russ copyright 1992, CRC Press Inc., which is hereby incorporated by reference.

Fourier Transform to the frequency domain (FT) of the entire scan region depicted in the figure. Two spatial periods are represented in the Fourier transform: 2.5Å corresponding to the interatomic spacing of the substrate carbon atoms seen as six peaks in an outer ring; and 10.5Å, apparent as two peaks closer to the center of the Fourier transform, which we assign to the thiophene acetylene. Area statistics performed on the two regions indicate a somewhat decreased surface corrugation for the oligomer covered section (decrease of 11%). We observe the spontaneous self-ordering of the thiophene acetylenes even though they were dropped from solution and not self assembled. We attribute this to the chemical interaction of the -OH sidegroups approximately commensurate with the C lattice. The height difference from molecule to substrate does not directly correlate to a topographical difference but to a convolution of topography and tunneling probability.

The biphenyl disulfides were dissolved in tetrahydrofuran (C<sub>4</sub>H<sub>8</sub>O: THF) and then self-assembled onto the Au substrate for 5 minutes. As we see in Figure 20, a superstructure formed with a periodicity of 4.1Å as deduced from the radial displacement of the two pairs of peaks seen at 2:00 and 8:00, and 3:00 and 9:00 in frequency space. From the abundant work on alkanethiols, we expect 1/3 monolayer coverage of the S to Au, and for alkane chains, we expect the molecules to close pack with an angle of about 30° to the normal<sup>57</sup>. However the formation of a lattice was somewhat of a surprise since biphenyls are known to suffer steric interaction, a few kCal/mole, that hinders their crystallization in solution<sup>58</sup>. Note that the signature of the Au substrate is missing from the Fourier transform; the surface is apparently completely covered in this region by the molecular adsorbate. The region of excessive height going across the image left to right

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<sup>57</sup>See Nuzzo and Allara, *J. Am. Chem. Soc.* 1983,105, 4481, which is hereby incorporated by reference.

<sup>58</sup>See Streitweiser & Heathcock, Introduction to Organic Chemistry (1976), which is hereby incorporated by reference.

is an apparent atomic step in the Au substrate; a cross section of the step gives a height of about 3Å. To our knowledge this is the first crystallization of biphenyls reported on a surface outside of ultrahigh vacuum.

The planar poly(paraphenylenes) were refluxed in hot chlorobenzene (C<sub>6</sub>H<sub>5</sub>Cl), and then dropped onto the Au/mica substrate. Figure 21 shows a large area scan (1200Å on a side) of the formation of chains typically observed. A similar structure has been observed for deposition onto HOPG. A smaller area scanned in the region of reduced oligomer density moving away from the chains is shown in Figure 22A; we believe that the rows of 5 peaks in tunneling probability seen in Figure 22B (a closeup of the upper lefthand region of Figure 22A) may be assigned to the phenylene rings in a single molecule, or two overlapping molecules, although the data are not conclusive. Note the lack of periodic structure in the Fourier transform inset of Figure 22A. This is consistent with the molecular structure, i.e., no endgroup nor sidegroup functionalization is present to produce chemical interaction with the substrate.

Deconvolution of an assumed topographic dimension from the STM data to deduce out-of-plane conductivity was not performed; however, in all cases enhancement of "topography" above that expected for the substrate was observed. This implies  $\sigma_{\perp} \geq \sigma_{\text{substrate}}$ , with no apparent atomically localized orbital structure for any of the oligomers. The precise determination of sigma-perpendicular assumes topographic knowledge, and thus was not performed.

The foregoing experiments correspond to a first observation of biphenyl disulfides spontaneously ordering on a gold surface; also, the observation of commensurate ordering of thiophene-acetylenes dropped onto a HOPG substrate; and evidence for molecular resolution via STM of planar poly(paraphenylenes) on gold. The chemical interaction of molecule and substrate has been seen even when the molecule is dropped onto the substrate.

**Further Modifications and Variations**

It will be recognized by those skilled in the art that the innovative concepts disclosed in the present application can be applied in a wide variety of contexts. Moreover, the preferred implementation can be modified in a tremendous variety of ways. Accordingly, it should be understood that the modifications and variations suggested below and above are merely illustrative. These examples may help to show some of the scope of the inventive concepts, but these examples do not nearly exhaust the full scope of variations in the disclosed novel concepts.

10       Note that self-aligned deposition from solution of contacts from oligomer ends can be targeted to selectively to semiconductor contact areas, as well as to metal pads.

      The conductive oligomers do not have to thiophene or thiophene derivatives. Alternative conductive oligomers can be used if they provide adequate conductivity and stability. In particular, it is contemplated that conductive oligomers with a ladder structure may be advantageous for some applications.

20       Note that the conductive oligomers, and the charge-transfer structures, do not necessarily have to be organic compounds, although the vast experience base of organic chemistry simplifies the fabrication detailed above.

25       Note that the ultimate local environment of the conductive polymers does not strictly have to be dry, as in the presently preferred embodiment. Alternatively, the molecular electronic material can be allowed to reside in a solvent environment. This is preferably a nonpolar solvent, but could alternatively be aqueous or another polar solvent.

30       As will be recognized by those skilled in the art, the innovative concepts described in the present application can be modified and varied over a tremendous range of applications, and accordingly the scope of patented subject matter is not limited by any of the specific exemplary teachings given.

What is claimed is:

1. A system comprising:
  - a master clock circuit, and an optical output driver connected to follow the frequency and phase of said master clock circuit;
  - a plurality of electronic circuits, on one or more integrated circuits,
  - 5 wherein plural ones of said electronic circuits include semiconductor active devices configured as output drivers,
  - and wherein plural ones of said electronic circuits include first and second conductive contacts thereof and a photoconductive oligomeric structure connected therebetween;
  - 10 and where light from said optical output driver is optically coupled to multiple ones of said photoconductive oligomeric structures in multiple ones of said circuits.

2. A circuit comprising:
- a semiconductor integrated circuit, comprising semiconductor driver devices, and electrically configured to be connected to first, second, and third contacts;
  - 5 a first molecular electronics device, electrically configured to receive a first input signal and to provide a conductivity, between said first and third contacts, which is modulated in accordance with said first input signal;
  - a second molecular electronics device, electrically configured to receive  
10 a second input signal and to provide a conductivity, between said second and third contacts, which is modulated in accordance with said first input signal;
  - a voltage detection circuit, electrically connected to detect the voltage of said third contact and provide a corresponding output;
  - 15 whereby said output of said voltage detection circuit provides a signal which is equivalent to a NOR of said first and second input signals.

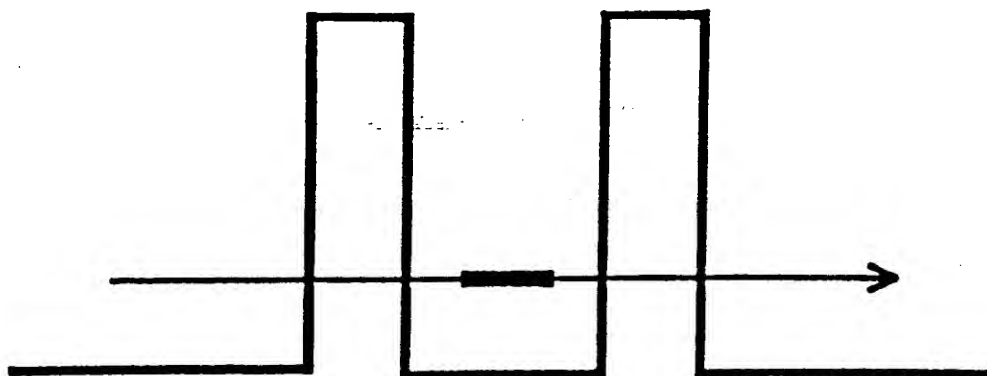
3. A picoelectronic device comprising:  
first and second conductor chains, each comprising multiple monomer  
units having mutually conjugated bonding;  
a first barrier region, connected to said first conductor chain, said first  
5 barrier having a potential energy for electrons which is less  
favorable than that of said first conductor chain;  
a second barrier region, connected to said second conductor chain, said  
first barrier having a potential energy for electrons which is less  
favorable than that of said second conductor chain;  
10 a well region, connected to said first and second barrier regions, said  
well region having a potential energy for electrons which is more  
favorable than that of said first and second barrier regions;  
a third barrier region, connected to said well region, said third barrier  
having a potential energy for electrons which is less favorable than  
15 that of said well;  
a third conductor chain, comprising multiple monomer units having  
mutually conjugated bonding, and operatively connected to said  
well region through said third barrier region;  
whereby changing potentials applied to said third chain can effect  
20 modulation of currents between said first and second chains.
4. The picoelectronic device of Claim 3, further comprising an electrical  
contact directly connected to said third conductor to control the  
potential thereof.
5. The picoelectronic device of Claim 3, further comprising a second well  
connected to said third barrier, and a fourth barrier connected to said  
second well, said third chain being operatively connected to said first  
well only through said third and fourth barriers.
6. An integrated circuit structure, comprising:  
a plurality of transistors;

- a plurality of thin-film conductor interconnects, interconnected to form electronic circuits in a predetermined electrical configuration;
- 5 a plurality of pairs of contact pads, connected to said thin-film conductor interconnects, each adjacent pair of contact pads being electrically connected only by a conductive oligomer of a precisely predetermined number of units.
7. The integrated circuit structure of Claim 6, wherein first ones of said conductive oligomers cross over second ones of said oligomers.
8. An integrated circuit structure, comprising:
- a plurality of semiconductor transistors;
- a plurality of thin-film conductor interconnects, interconnected with said semiconductor transistors to form electronic circuits in a
- 5 predetermined electrical configuration;
- a plurality of pairs of contact pads, connected to said thin-film conductor interconnects;
- a plurality of molecular electronic active devices, each including a
- 10 conductive oligomer connecting one of said contact pads, and a barrier-well-barrier structure connected to modulate the conductivity of said conductive oligomer.
9. The integrated circuit structure of Claim 8, wherein first ones of said conductive oligomers cross over second ones of said oligomers.

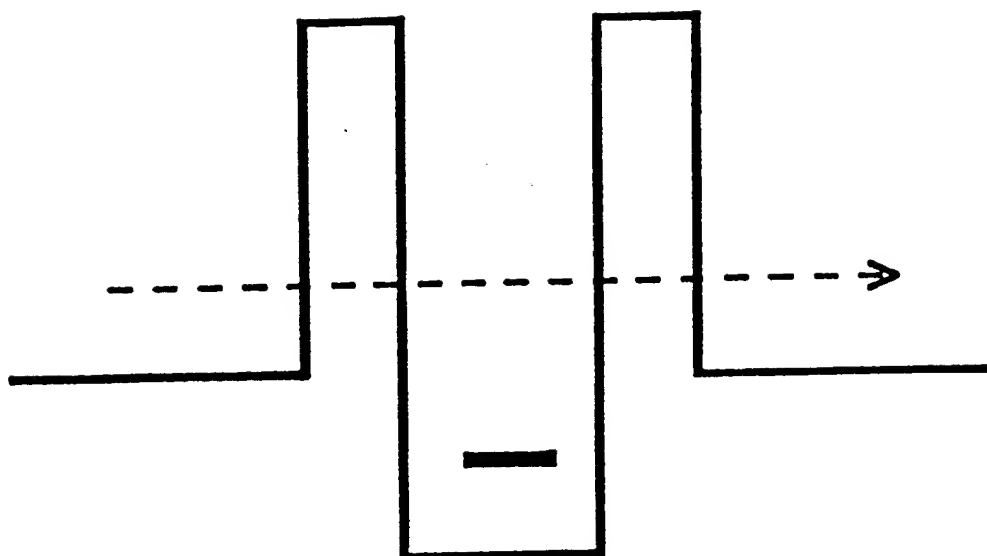


10. An integrated circuit structure, comprising:
  - a plurality of transistors;
  - a plurality of thin-film conductor interconnects, interconnected to form electronic circuits in a predetermined electrical configuration;
  - 5 a plurality of pairs of contact pads, connected to said thin-film conductor interconnects, each adjacent pair of contact pads including a first pad of a first conductive material and a second pad of a second conductive material, and being electrically connected only by a conductive oligomer of a precisely predetermined number of units.
11. A process for manufacturing integrated circuits, comprising the steps of:
  - a.) providing a substrate;
  - b.) forming a plurality of transistors on said substrate;
  - c.) forming conductive interconnects on said substrate to interconnect
  - 5 said transistors in a predetermined electrical configuration;
  - d.) forming, among said interconnects, pairs of conductive contact pads; and
  - e.) automatically forming polymeric conductors to electrically connect respective pairs of conductive contact pads in a self-aligned step.
12. The process of Claim 11, wherein said pairs include a first metal and a second metal, and said polymeric conductors attach asymmetrically with a first terminus attached to said first metal and a second terminus attached to said second metal.
13. The process of Claim 11, wherein said polymeric conductors each consist of an oligomer of a precisely predetermined number of units.

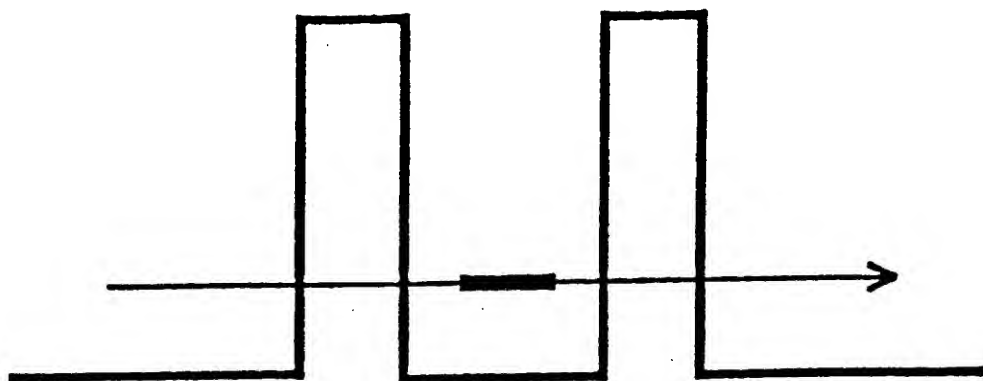
14. The process of Claim 11, wherein said polymeric conductors each consist of an oligomer of a precisely predetermined number of units, and wherein a first step forms a first set of oligomers having a first predetermined length, and a second step forms a second set of oligomers having a second predetermined length.
- 5



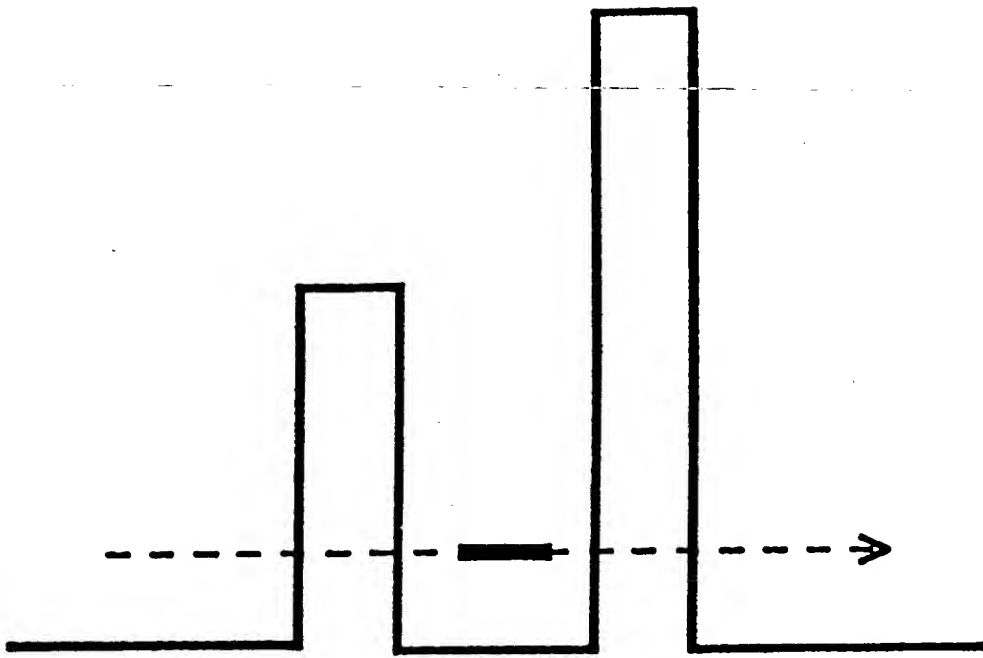
**Fig. 1A**



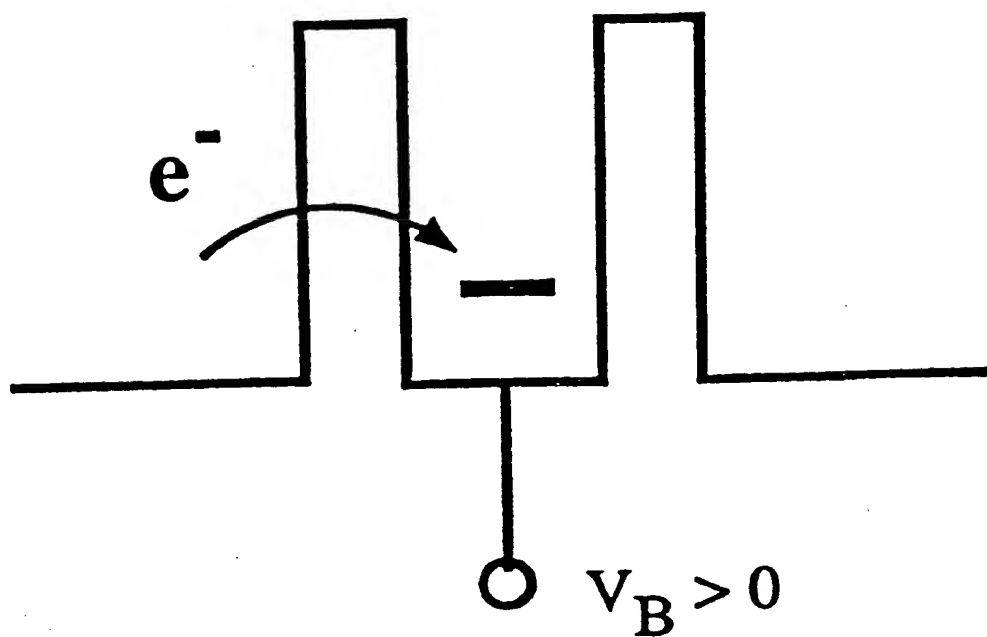
**Fig. 1B**

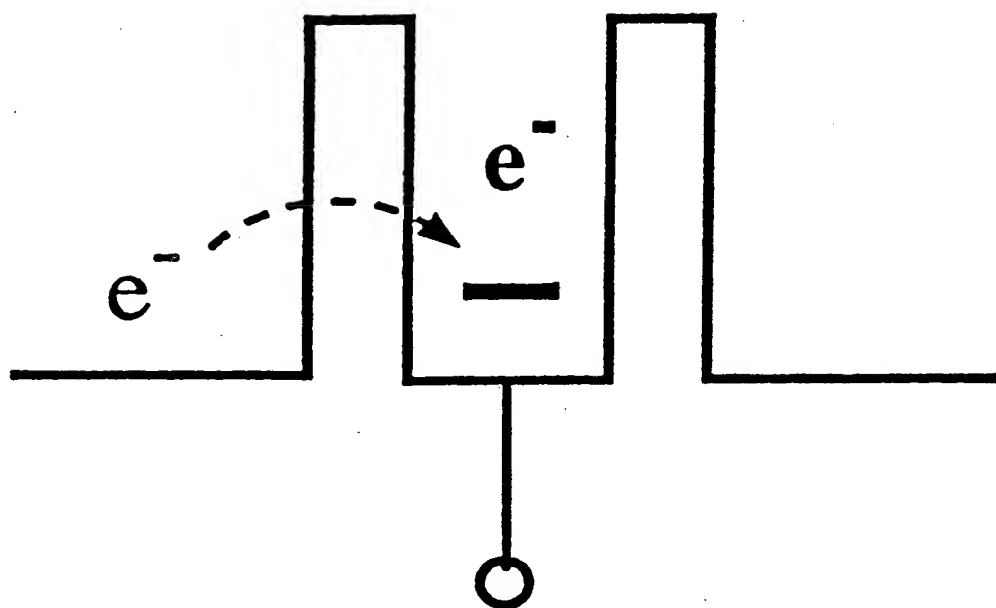


**Fig. 2A**

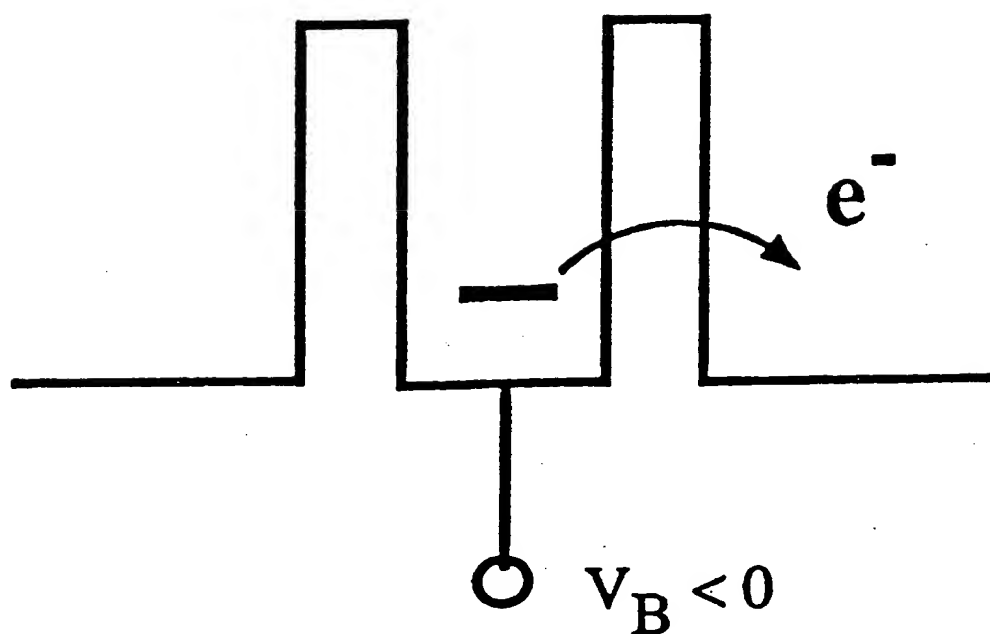


**Fig. 2B**

**Fig. 3A**

**Fig. 3B**



**Fig. 3C**

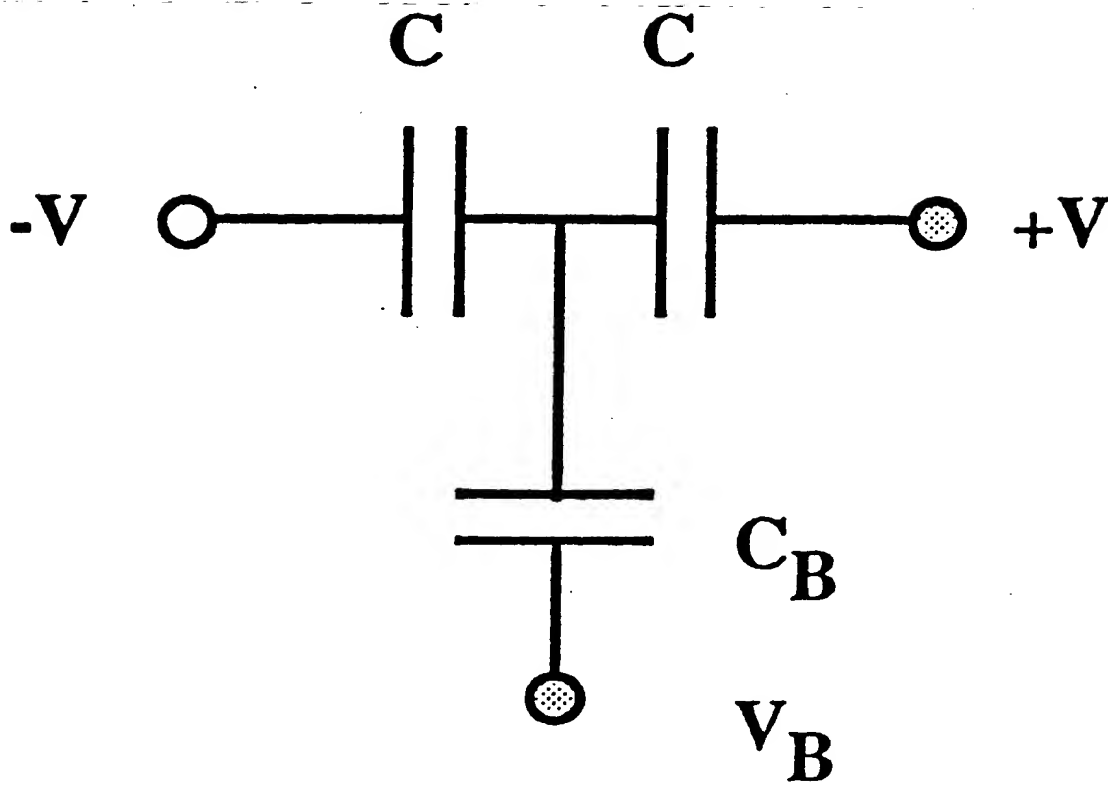


Fig. 3D

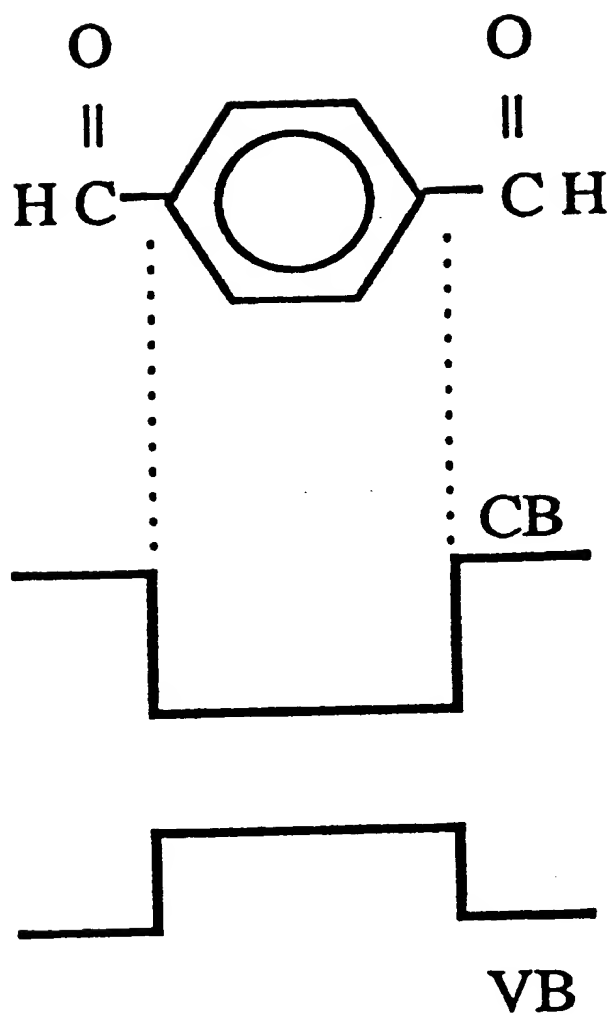


Fig. 4 (a)

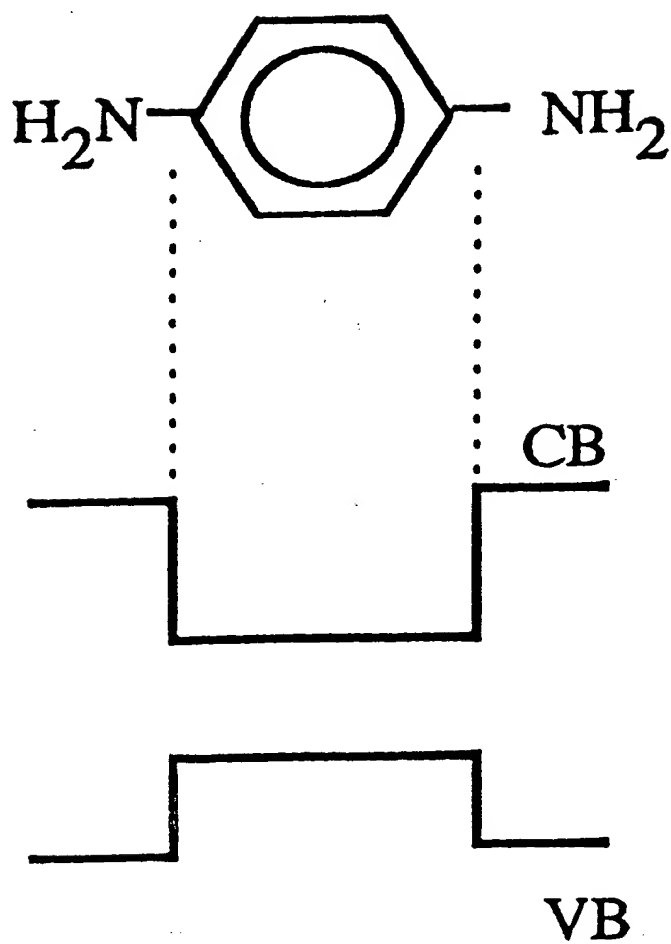


Fig. 4(b)

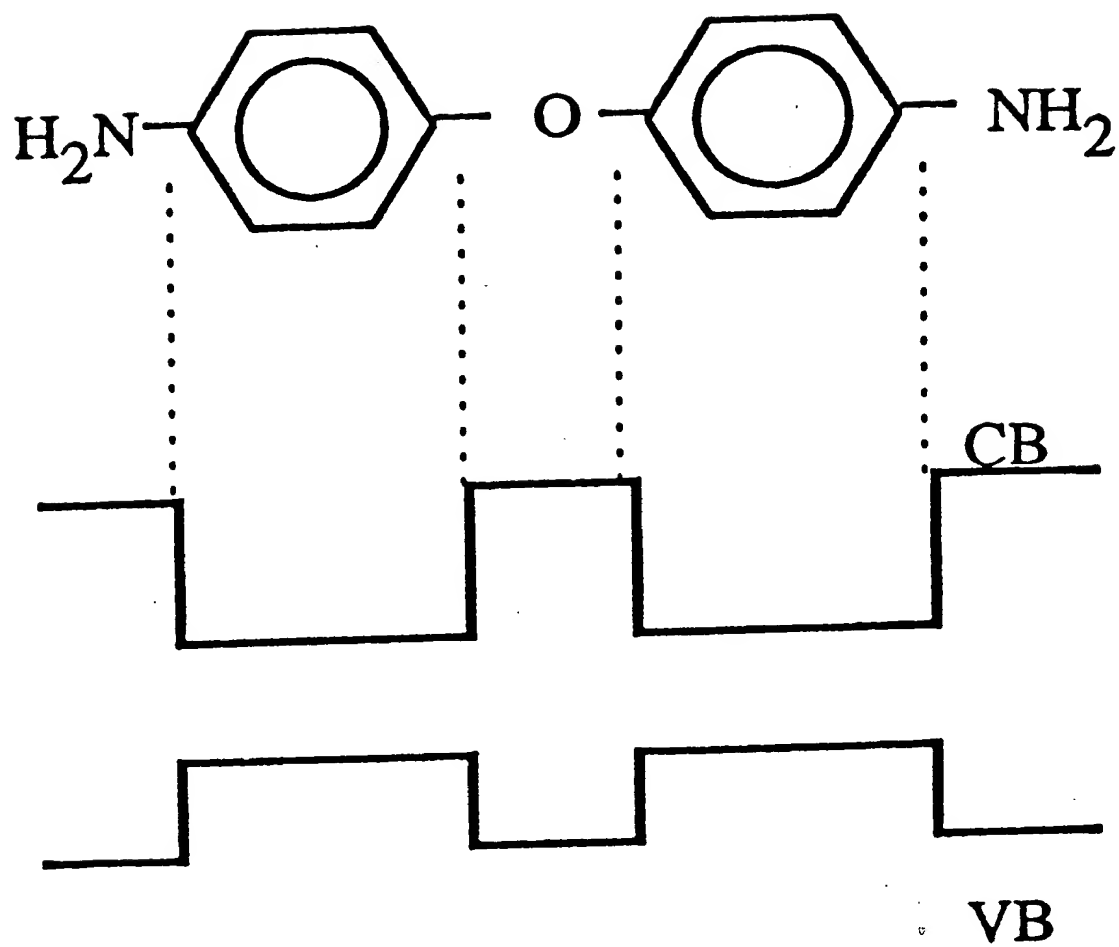
**Fig. 4(c)**

Fig. 5A

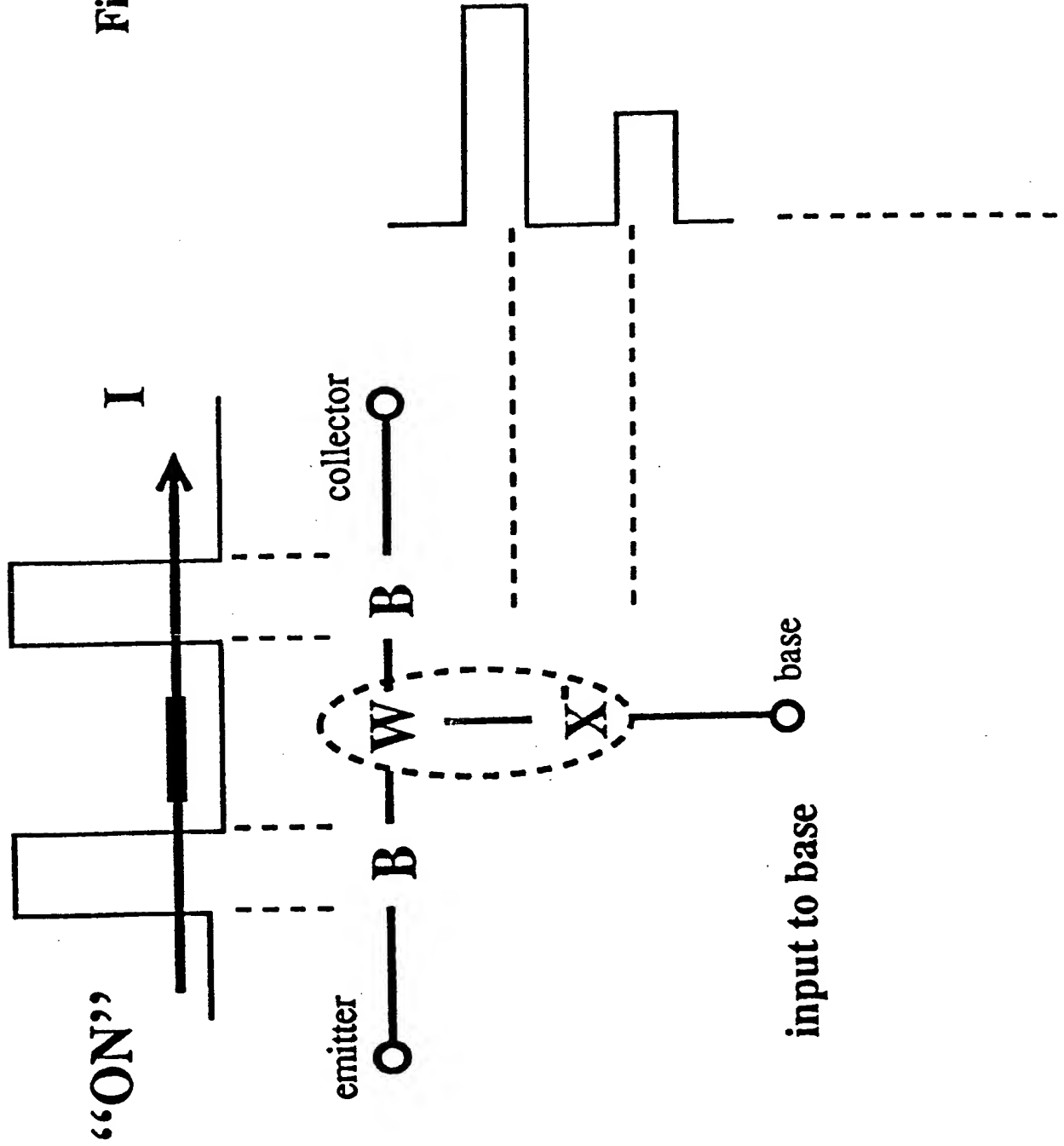
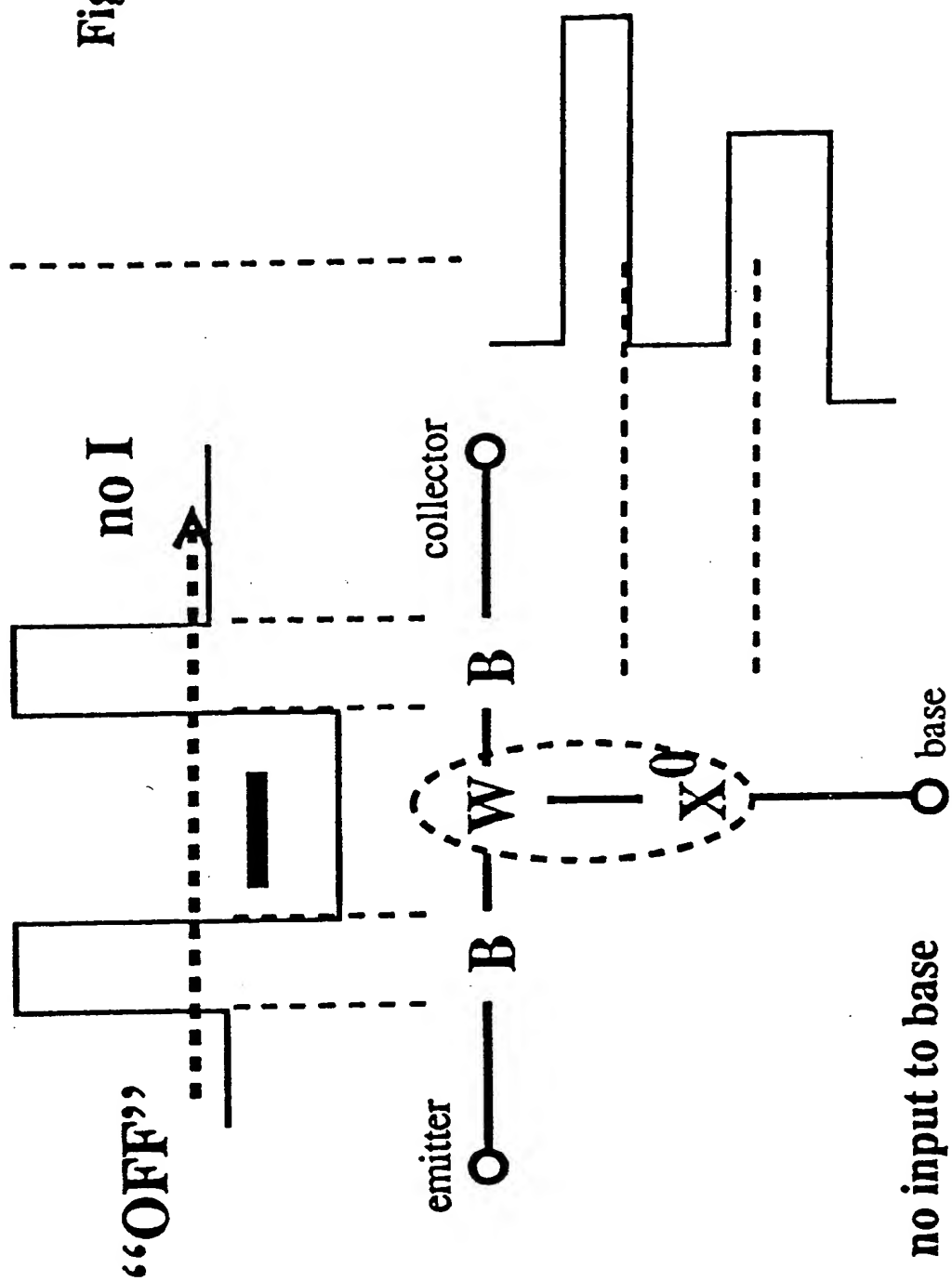


Fig. 5B



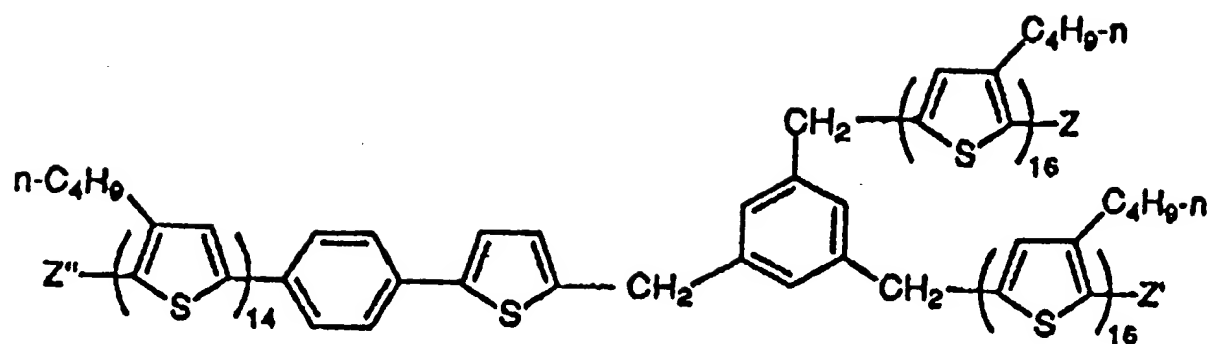


Fig. 6



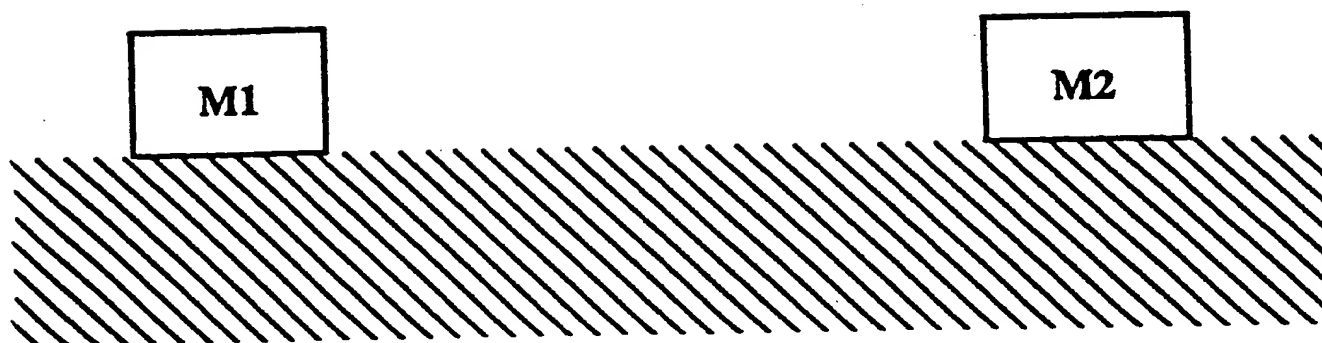


Fig. 7(a)



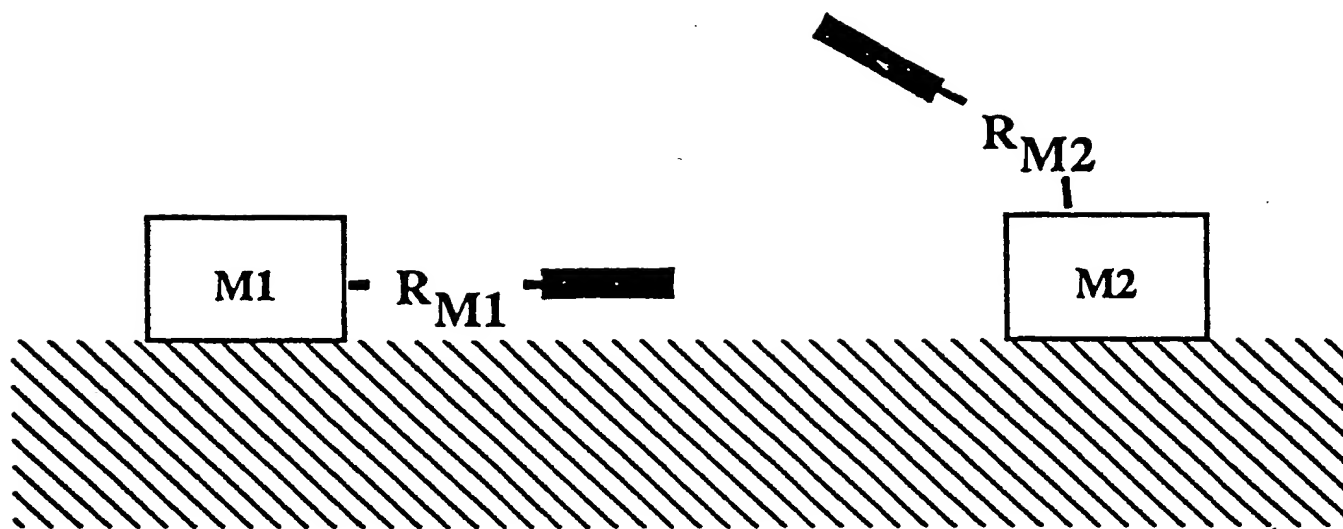


Fig. 7(c)

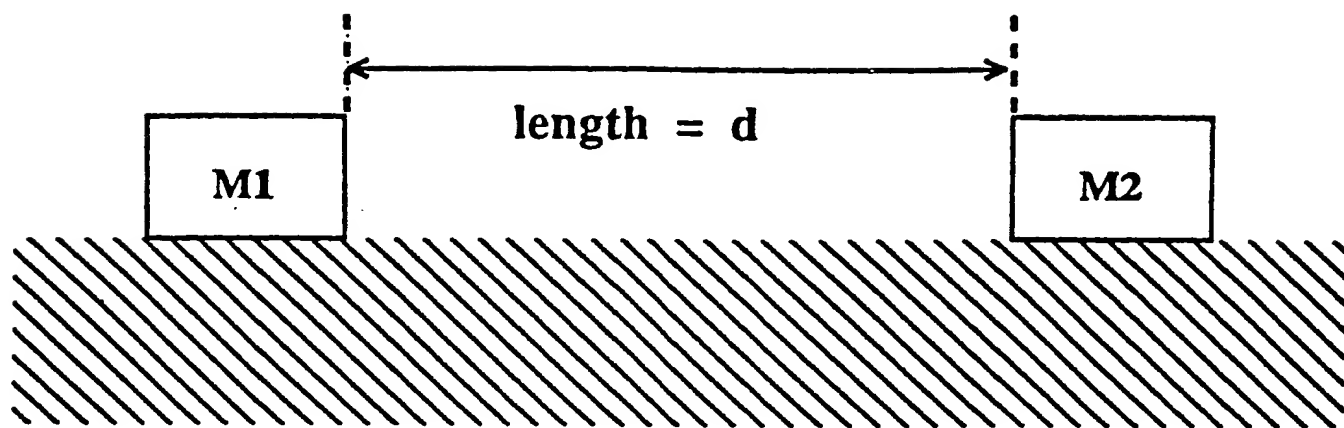


Fig. 8(a)

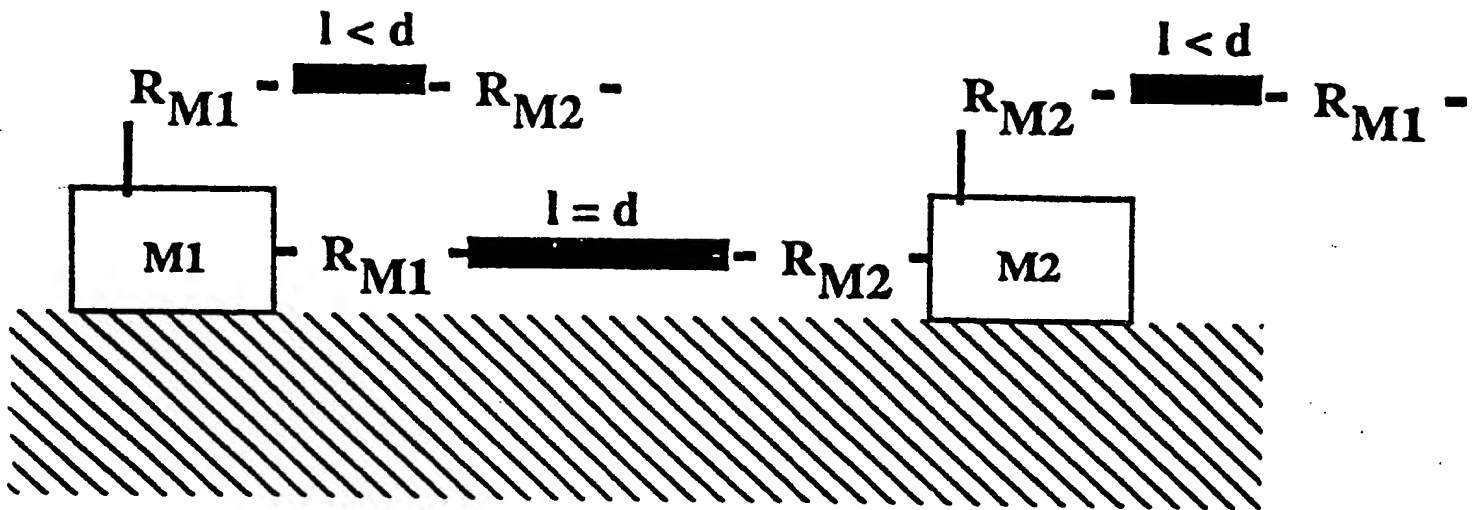


Fig. 8(b)

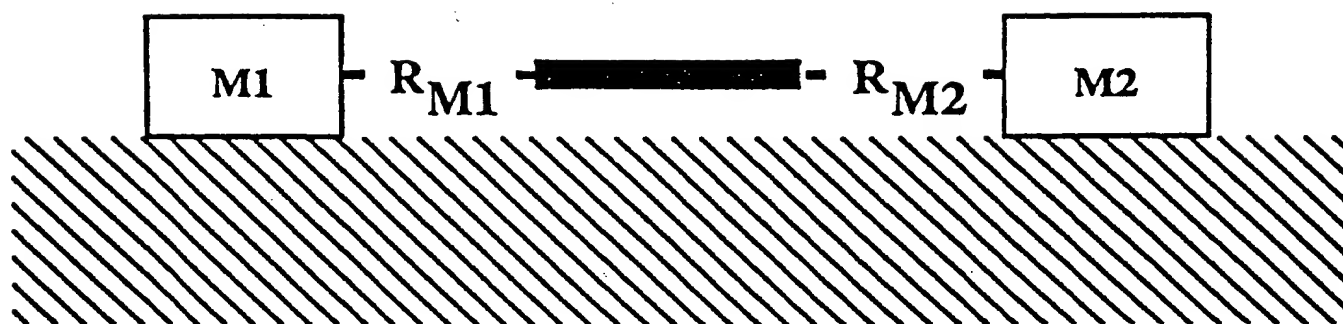


Fig. 8(c)

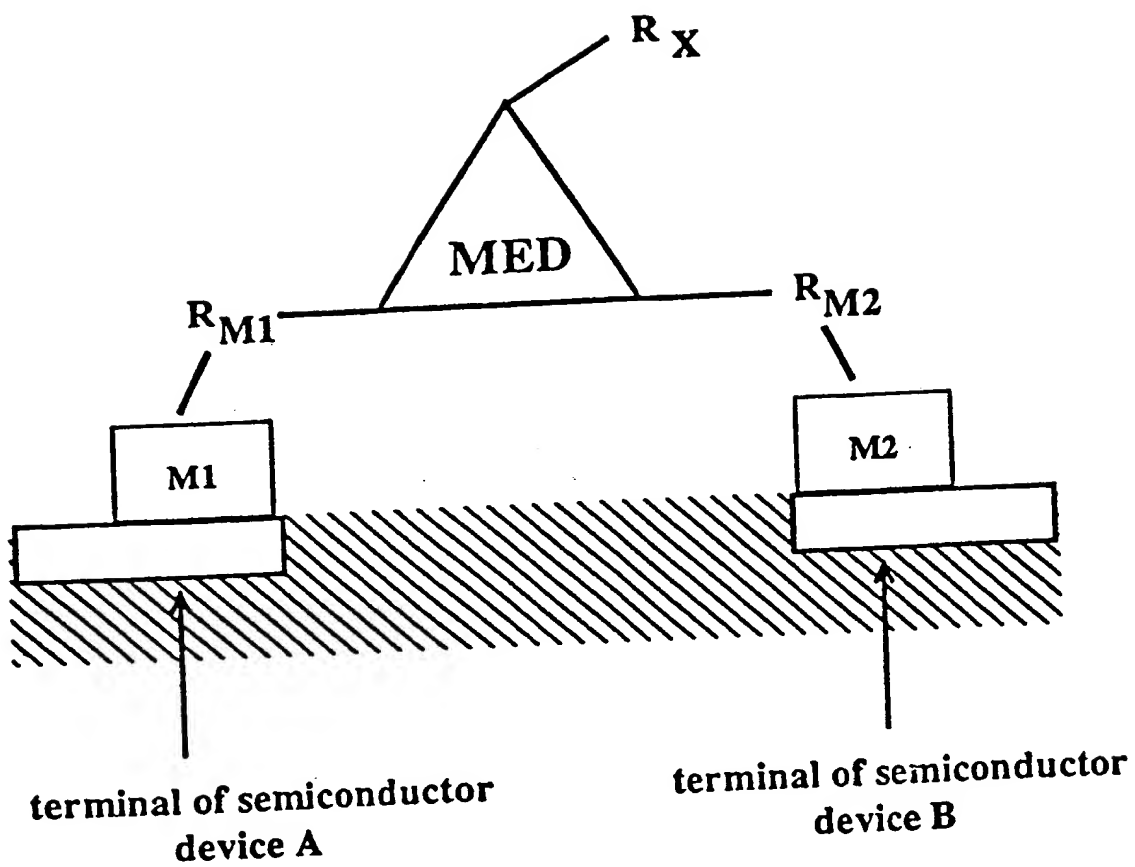


Fig. 9

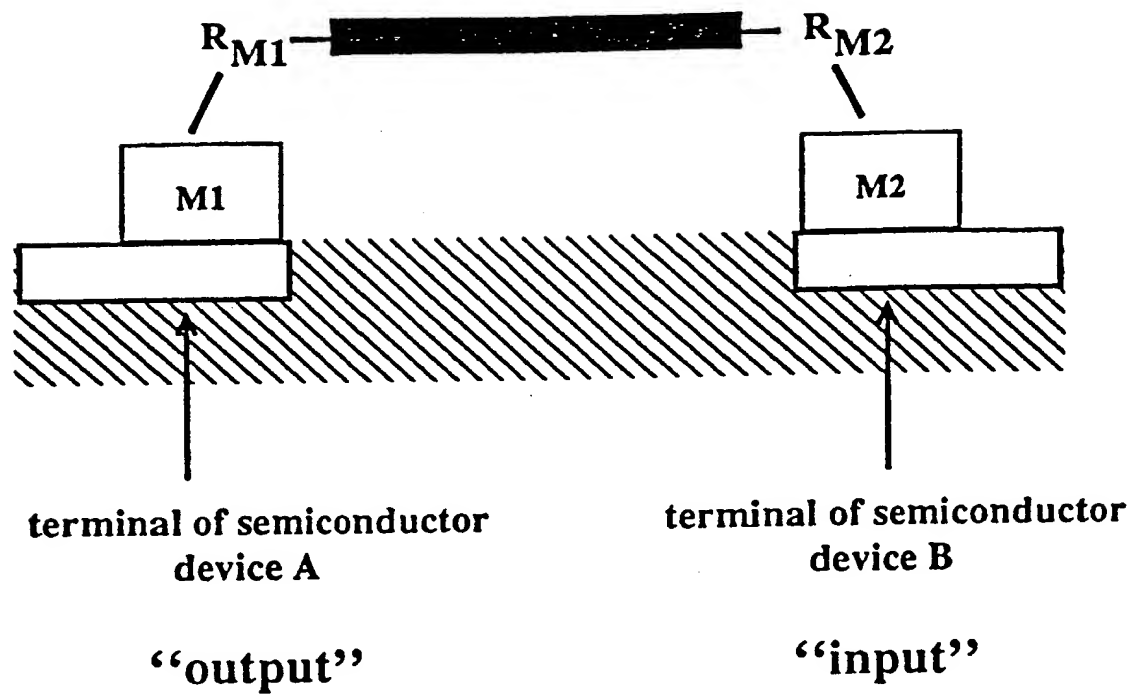


Fig. 10



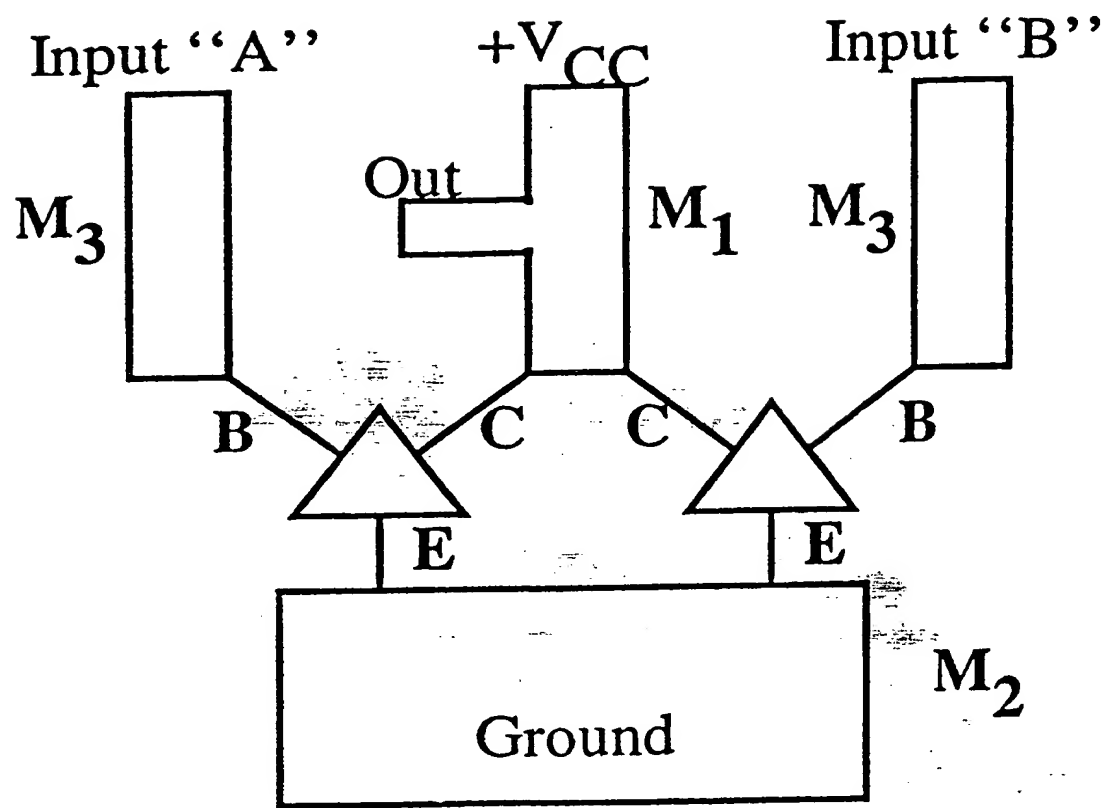


Fig. 11

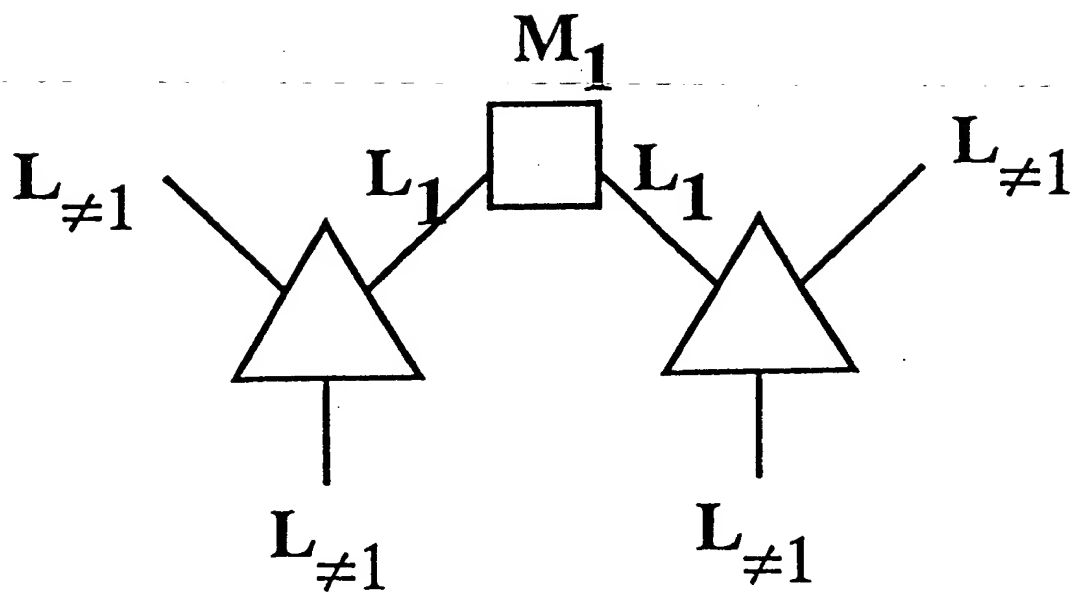
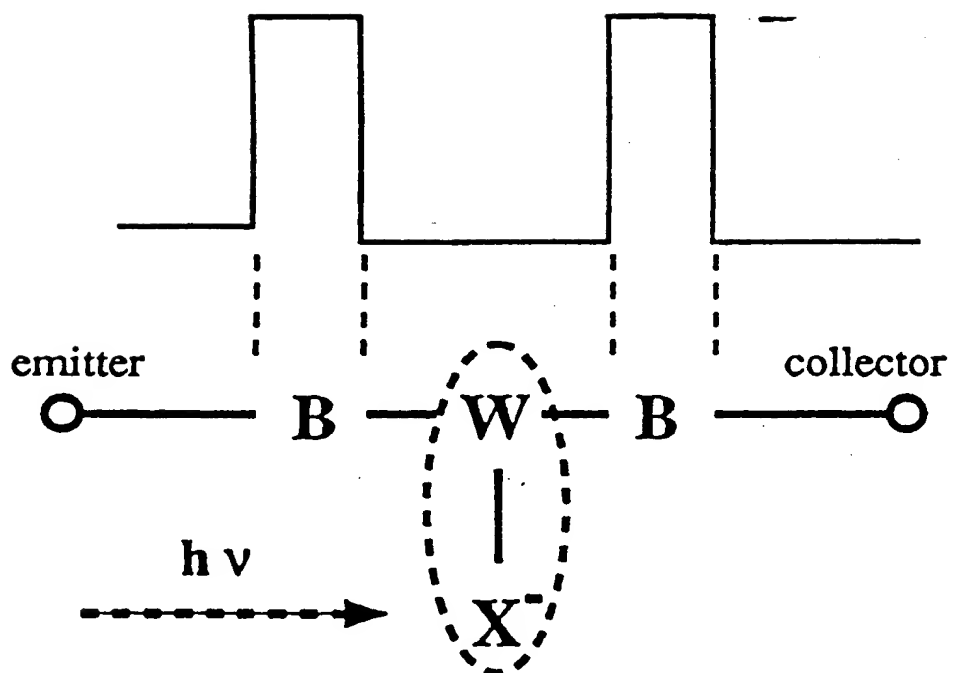


Fig. 12



photon input to base

Fig. 13 (a)

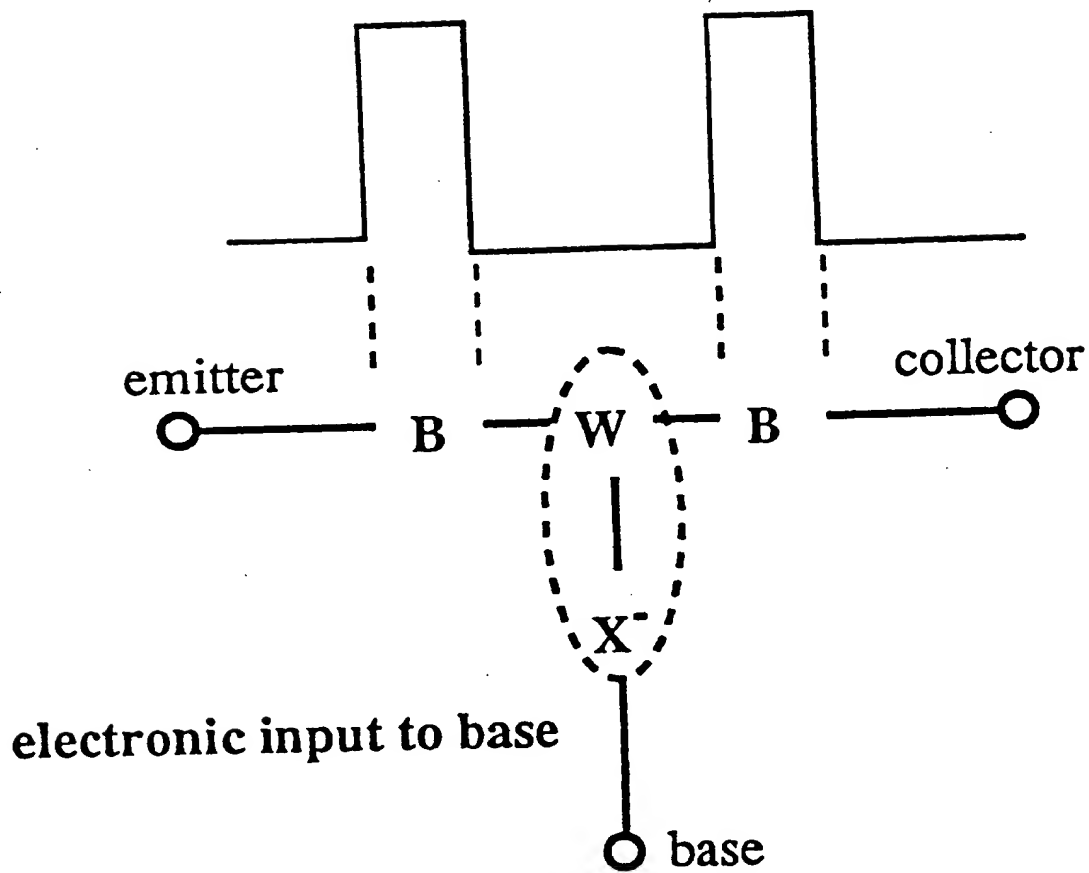
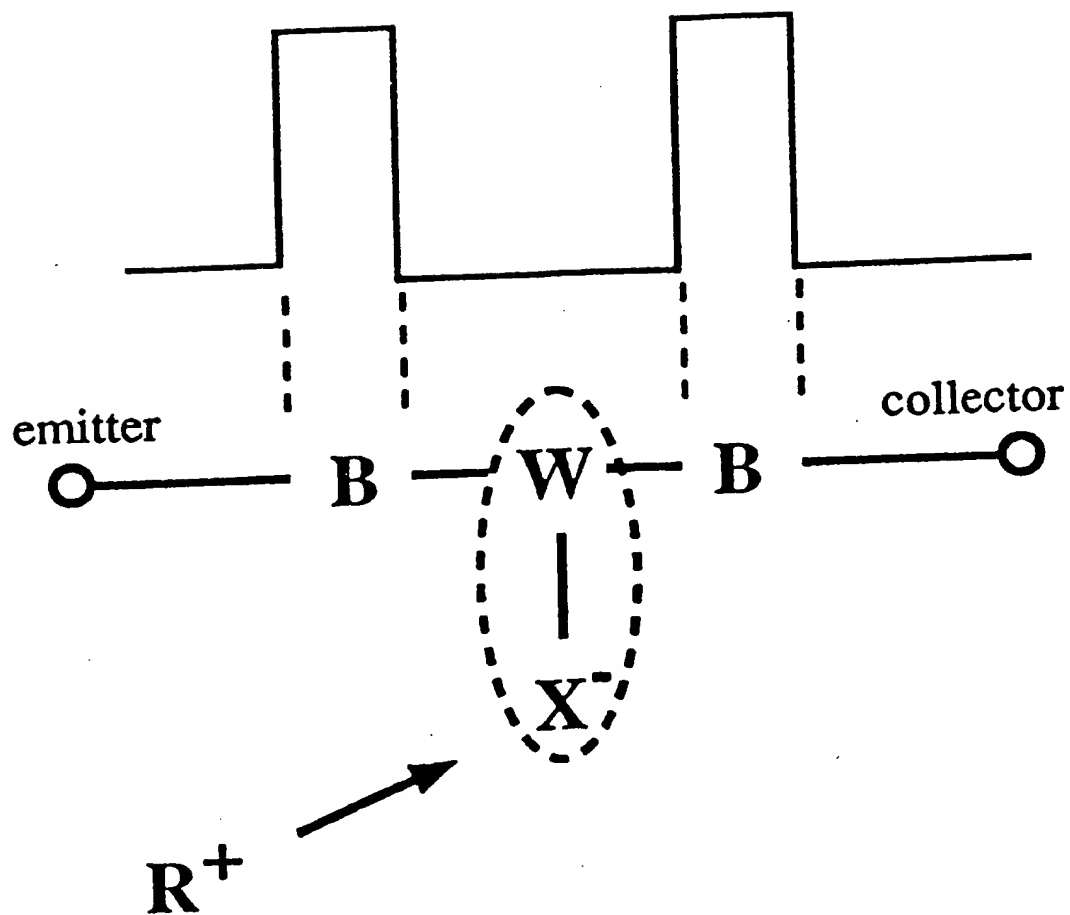


Fig. 13 (b)



ionic input to base

Fig. 13 (c)

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NITRIDE

---

$\text{SiO}_2$

---

Si SUBSTRATE

Fig. 14A

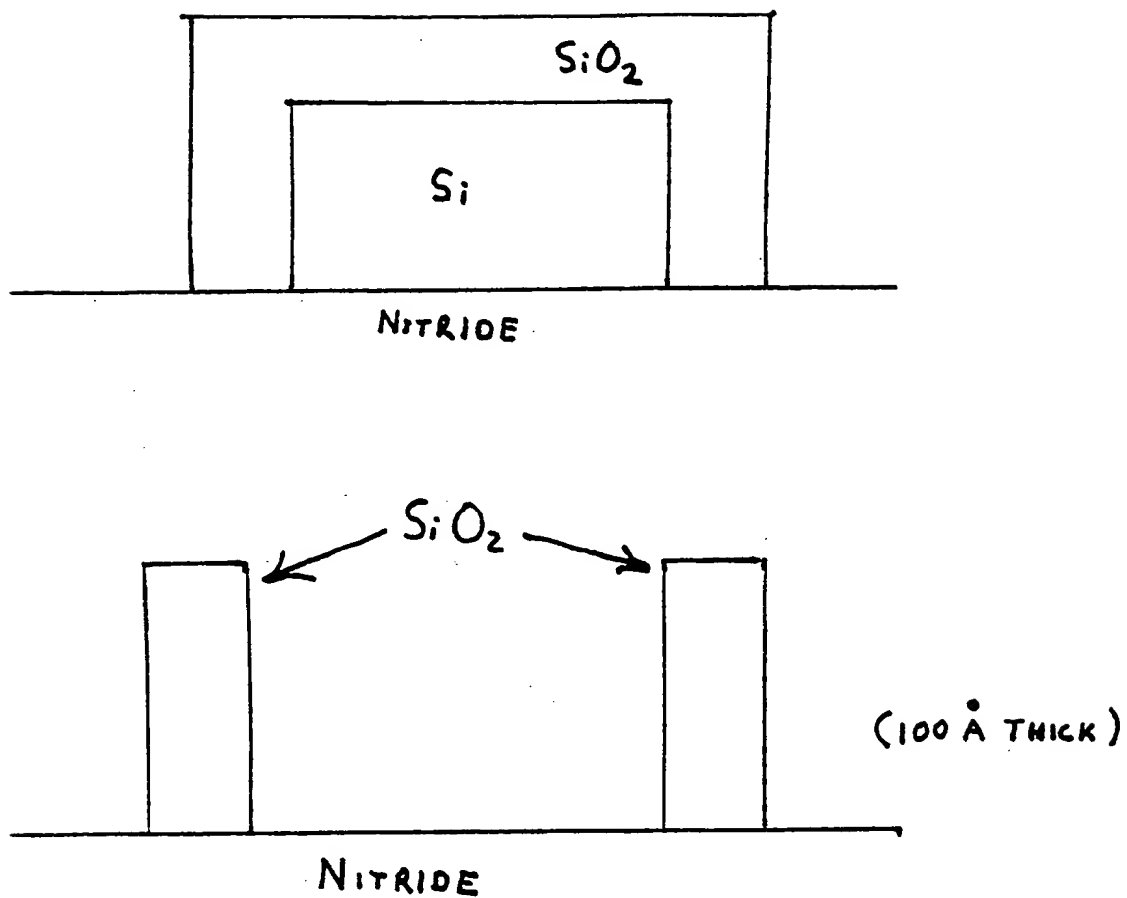


Fig 14B

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Top View

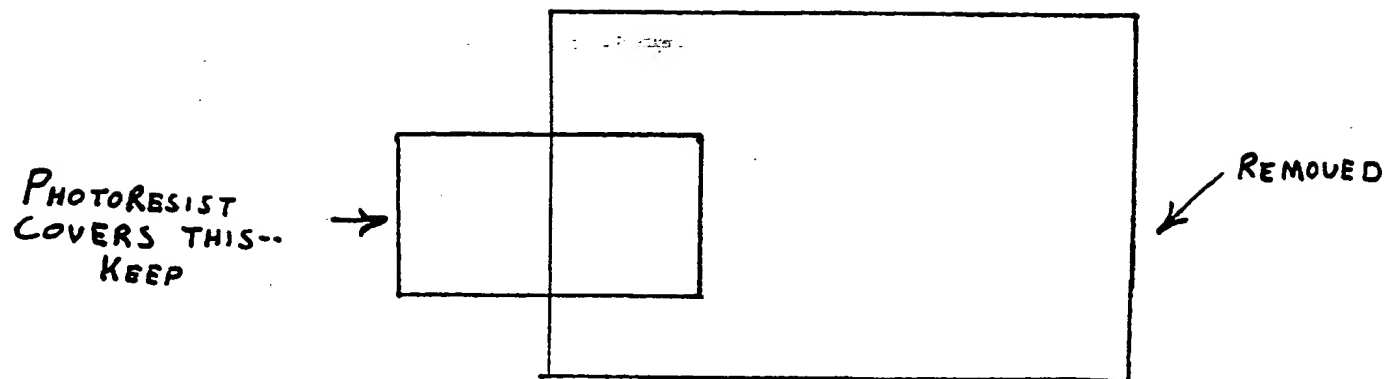


Fig 14C



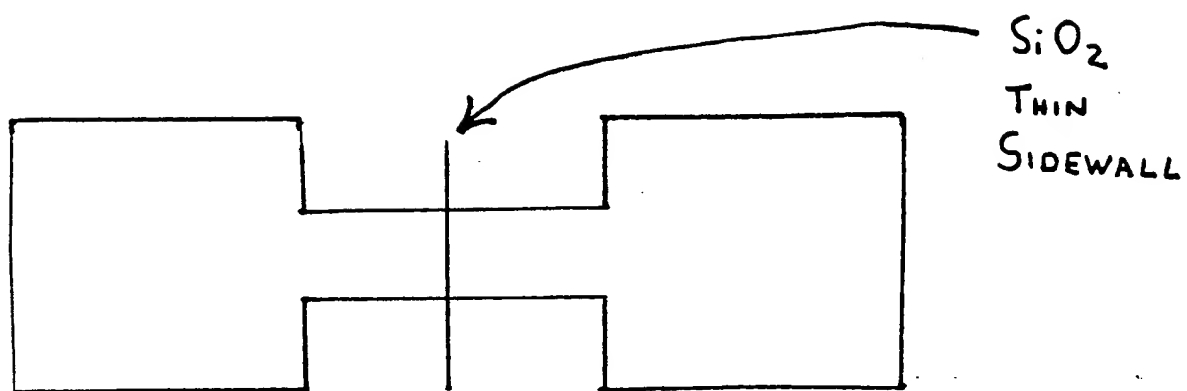


Fig. 14 D1

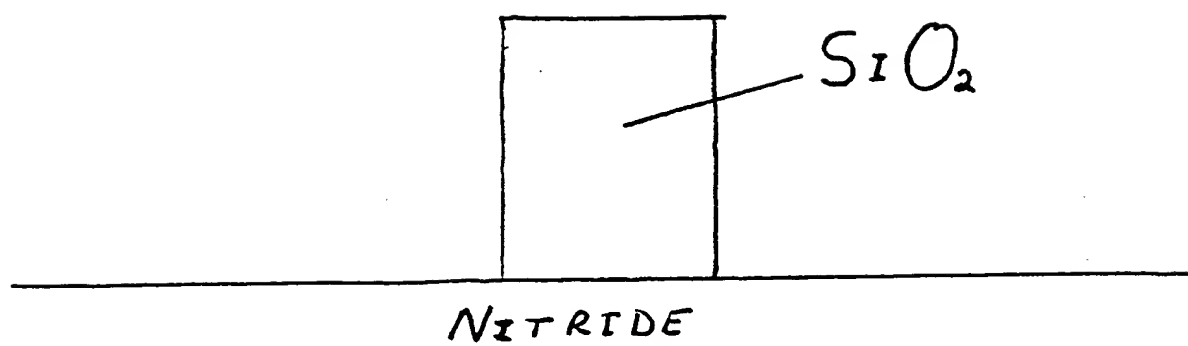


FIG 14D2

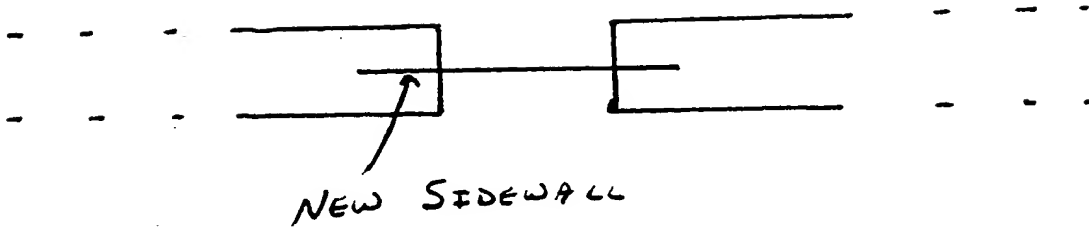
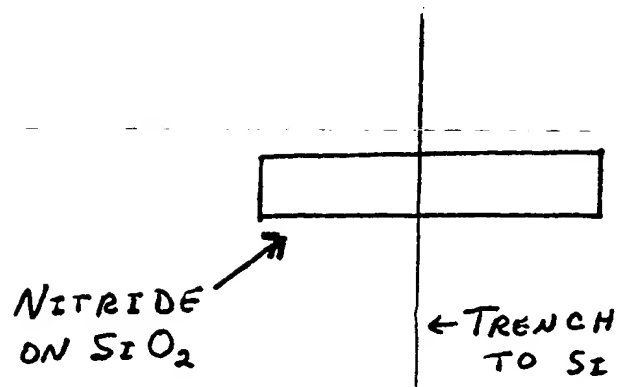


FIG. 14E1

TOP VIEW



SIDE VIEW

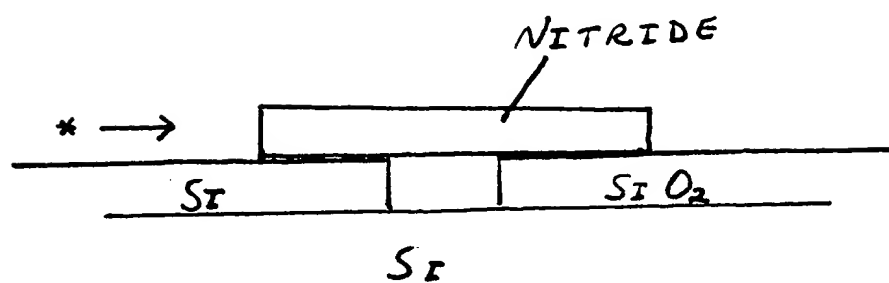


FIG. 14E2

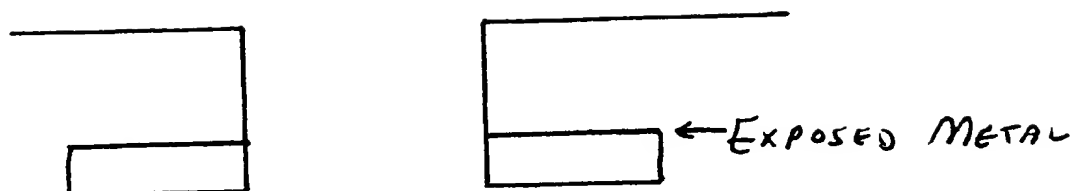


FIG. 14 F 1

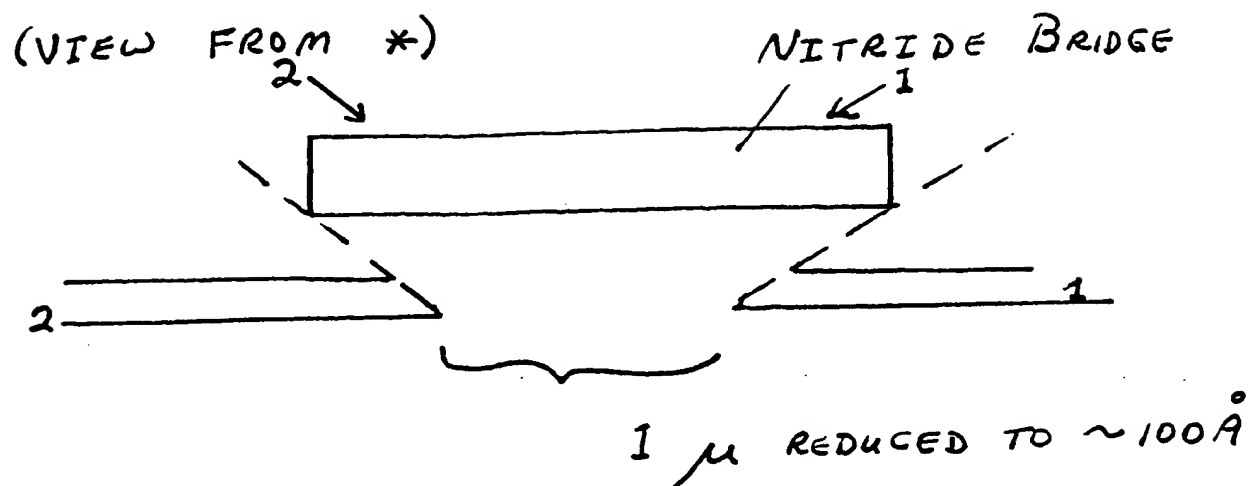


FIG. 14 F2

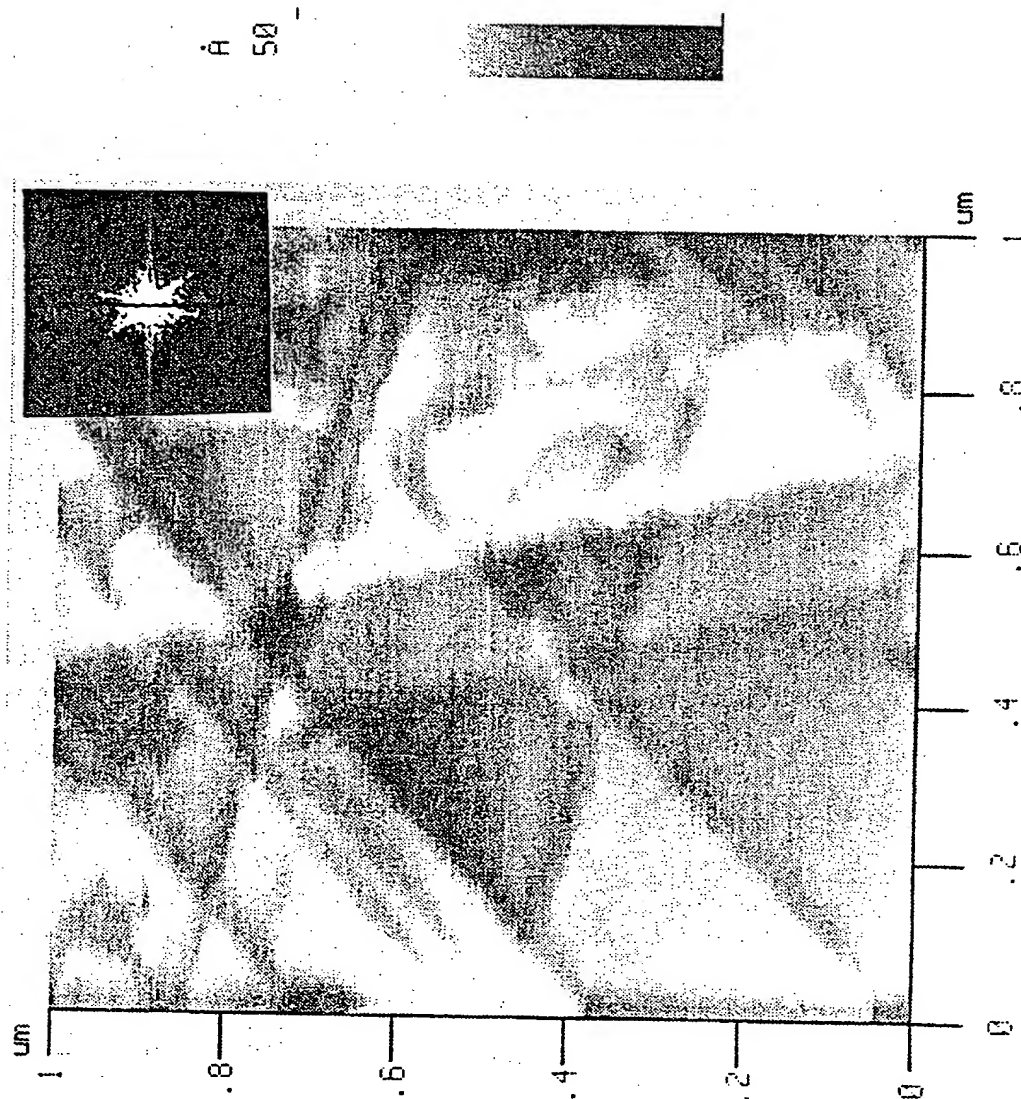


Figure 15A

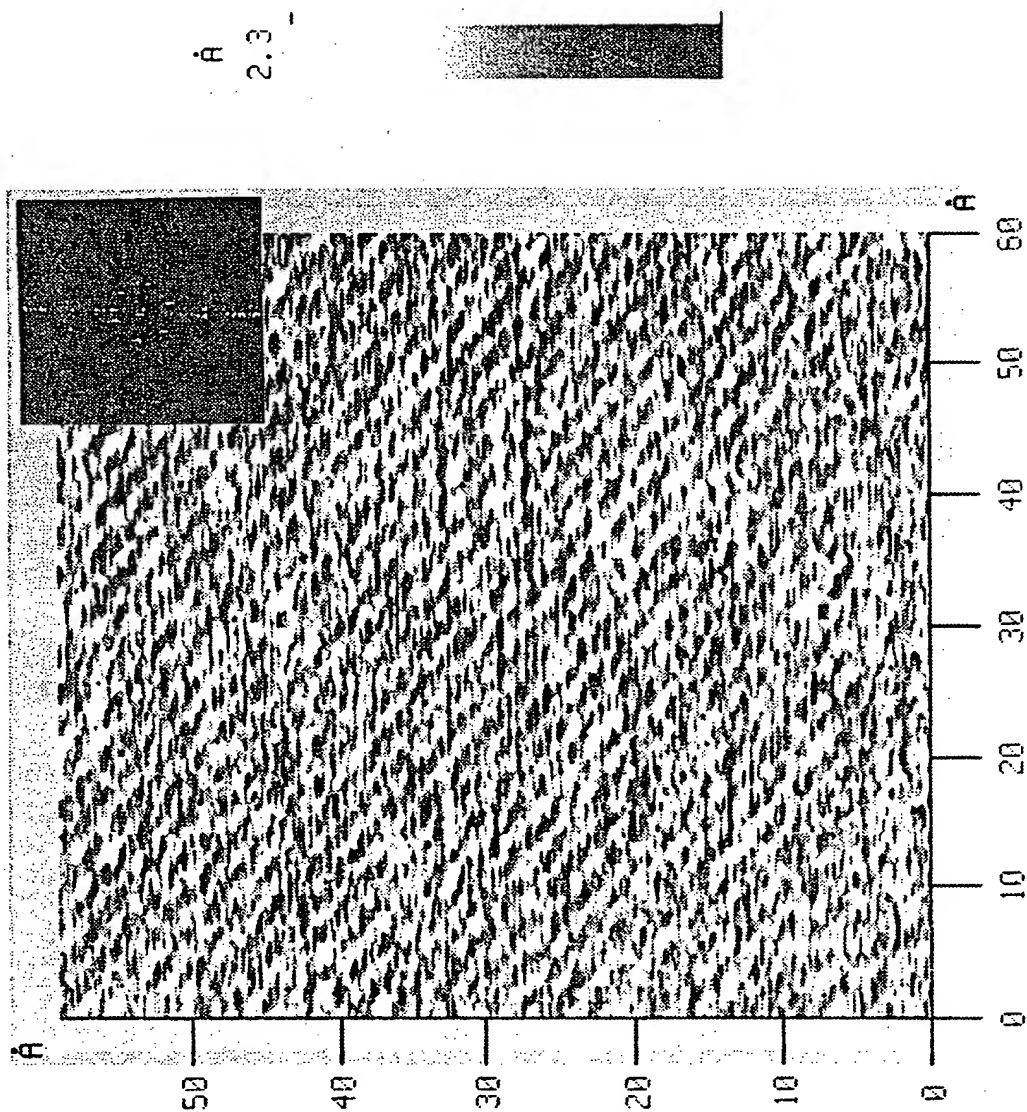


Figure 15B



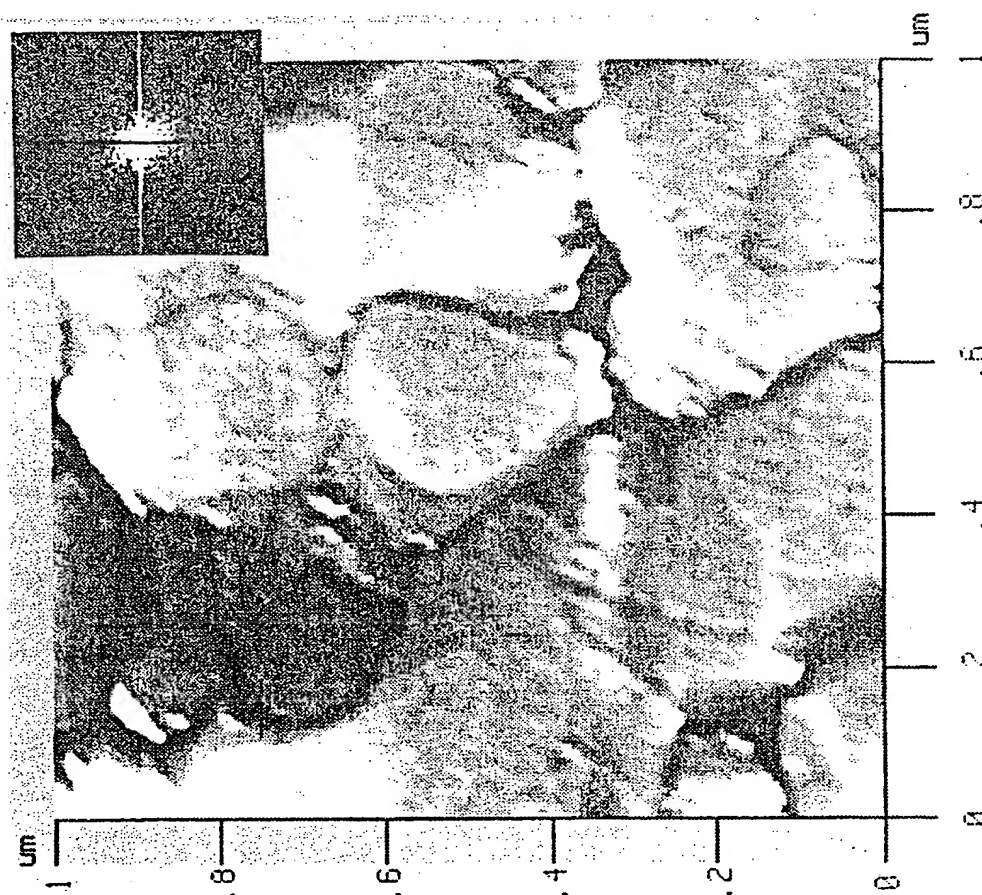


Figure 16A

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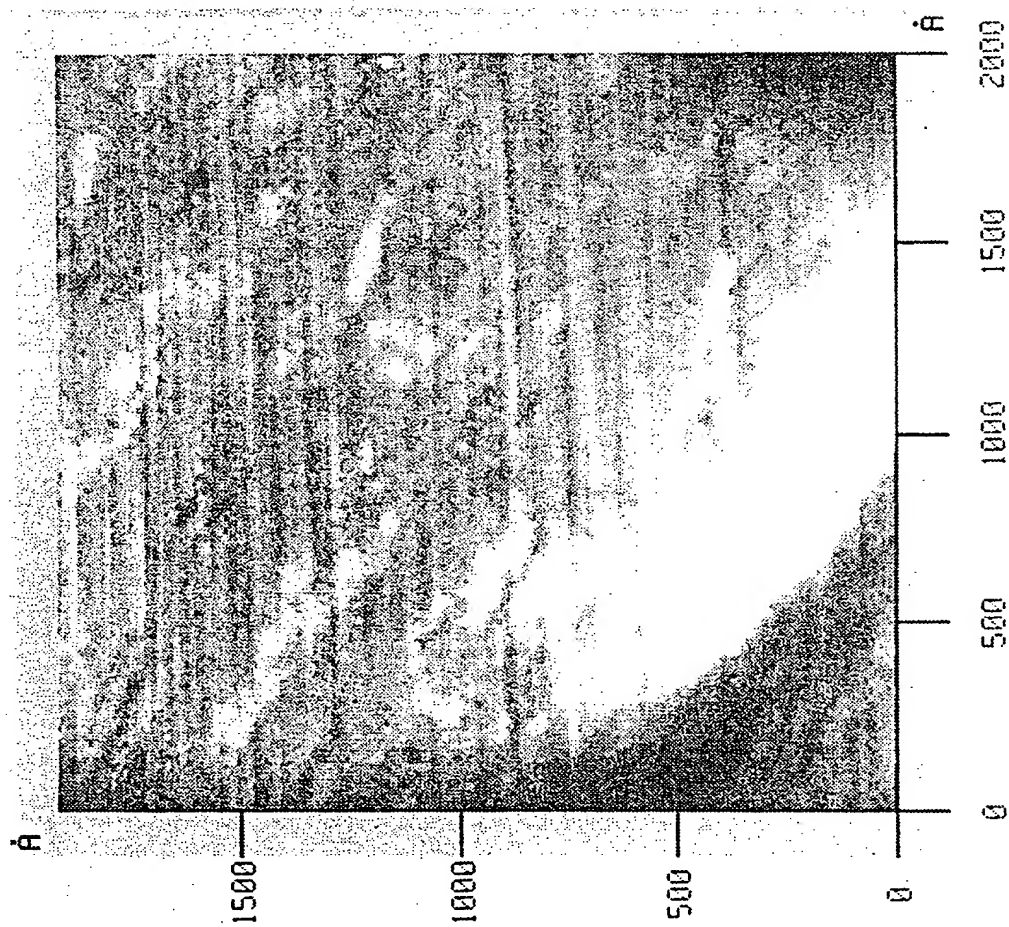


Figure 16B

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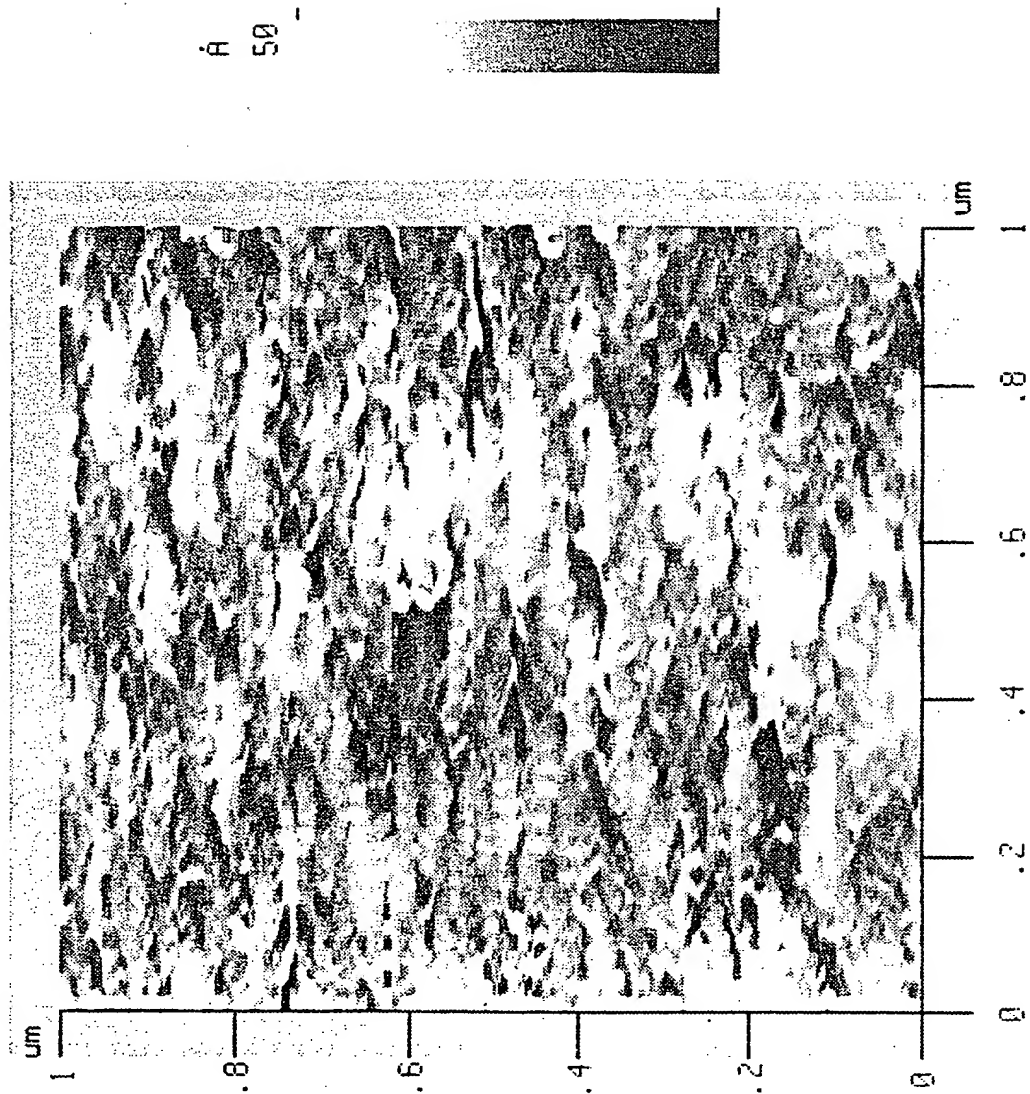


Figure 17

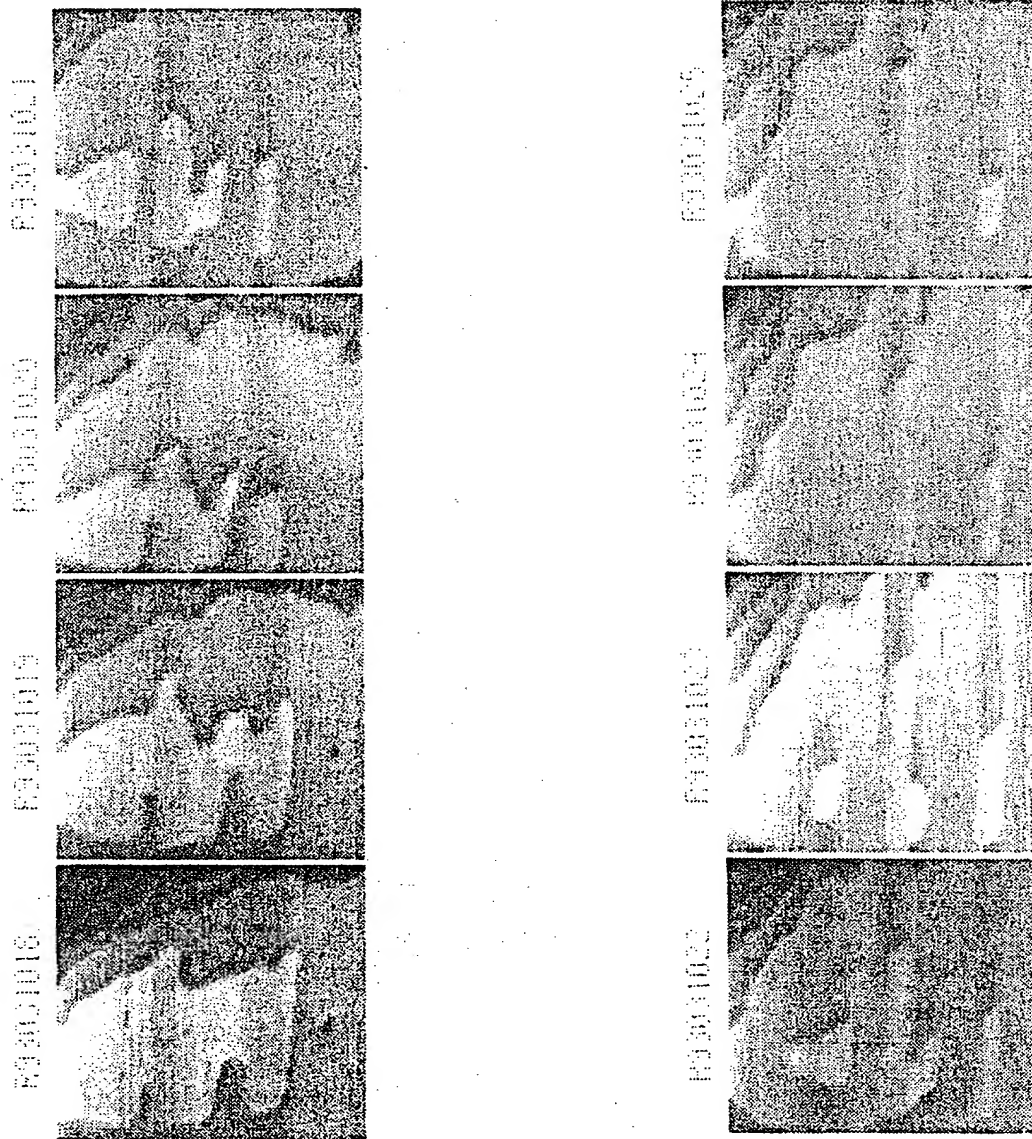


Figure 18

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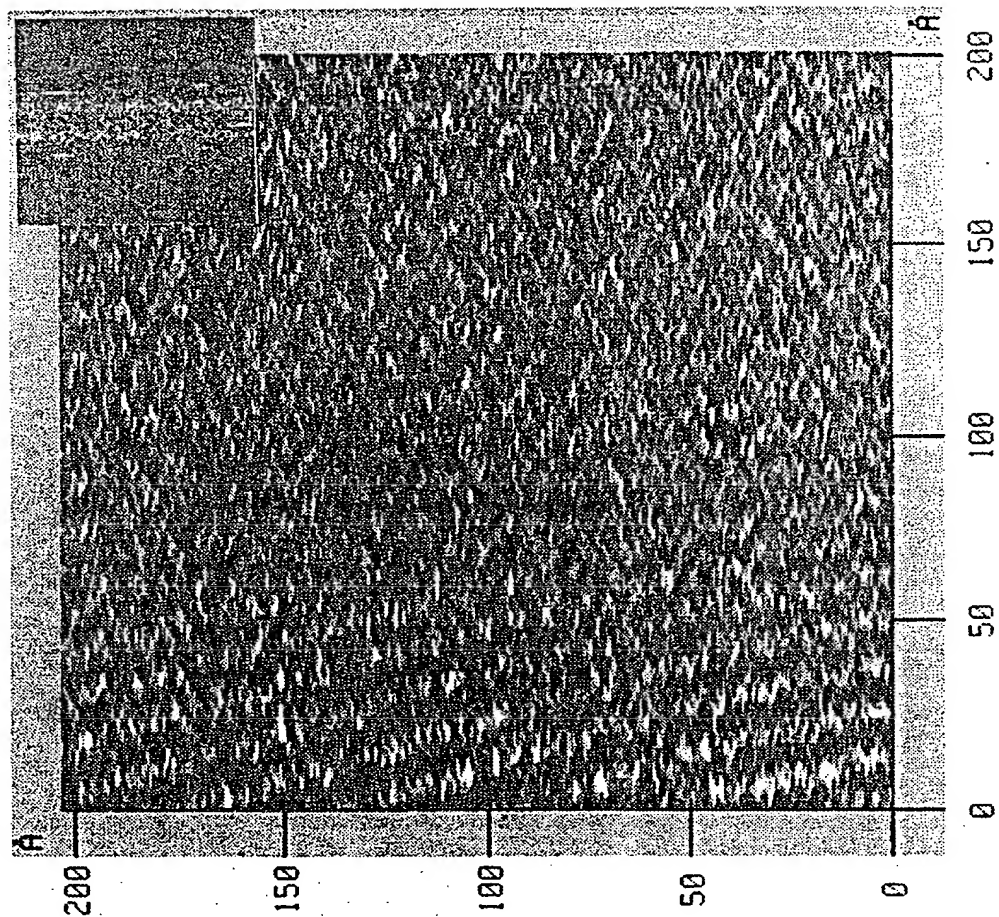


Figure 19

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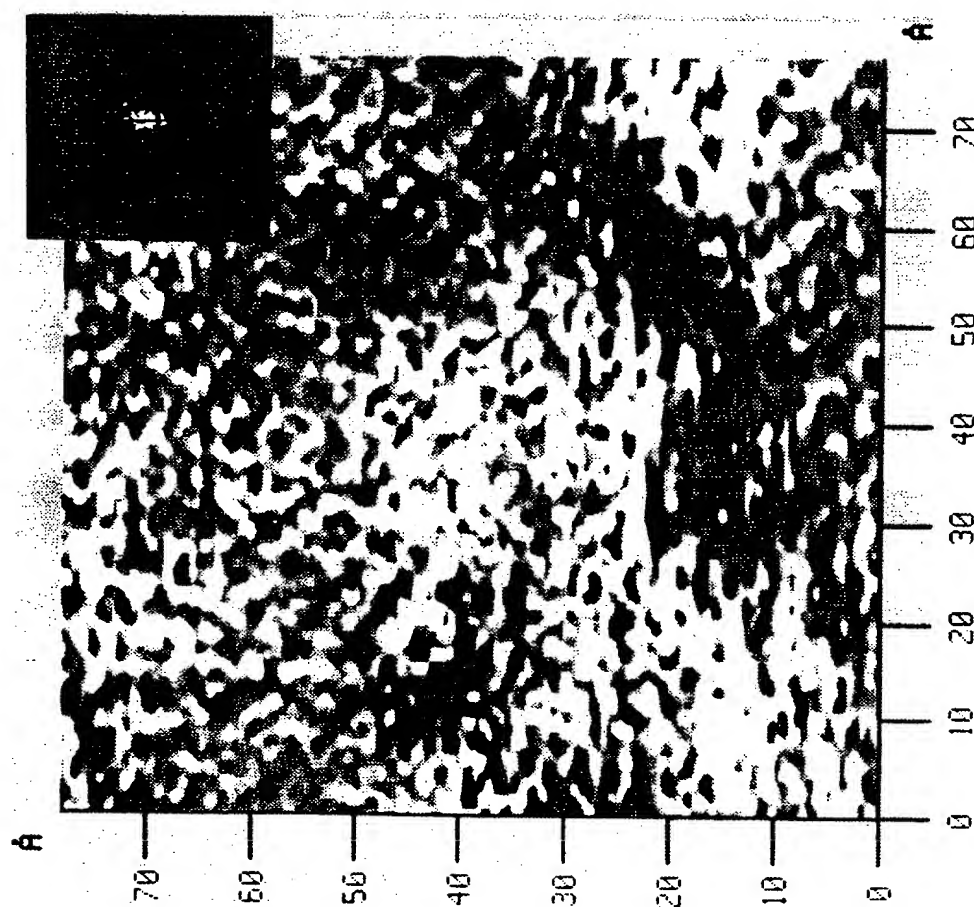


Figure 20

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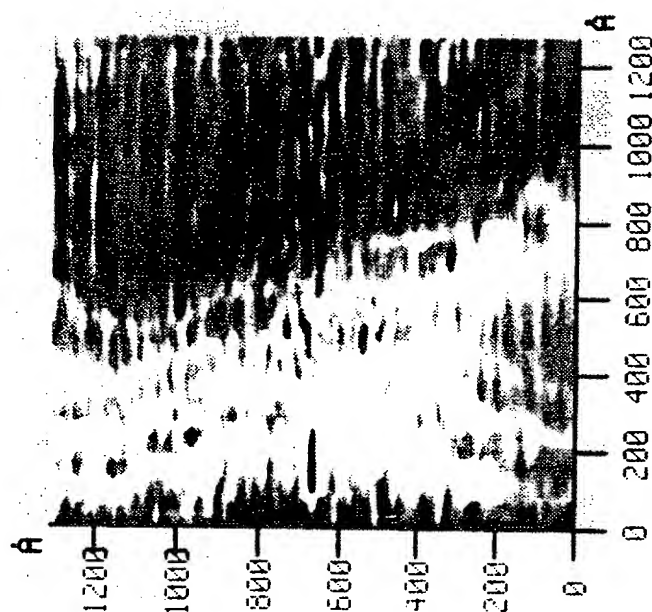


Figure 21



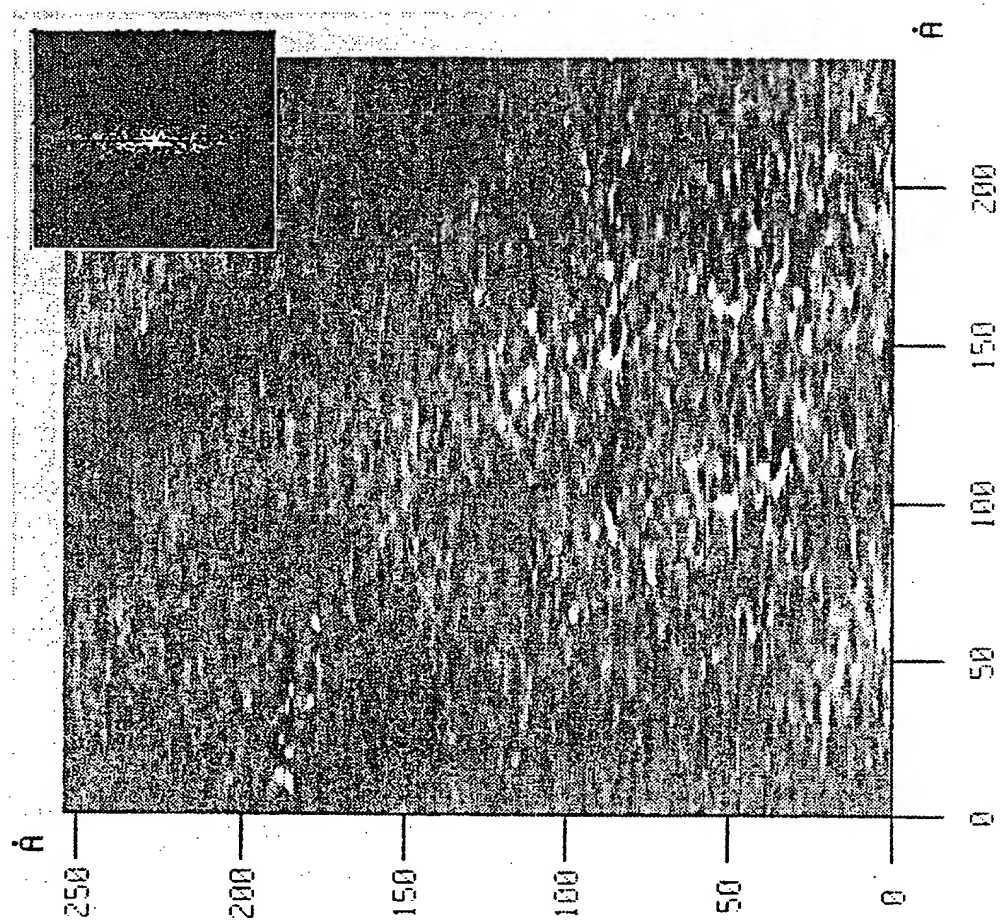


Figure 22A



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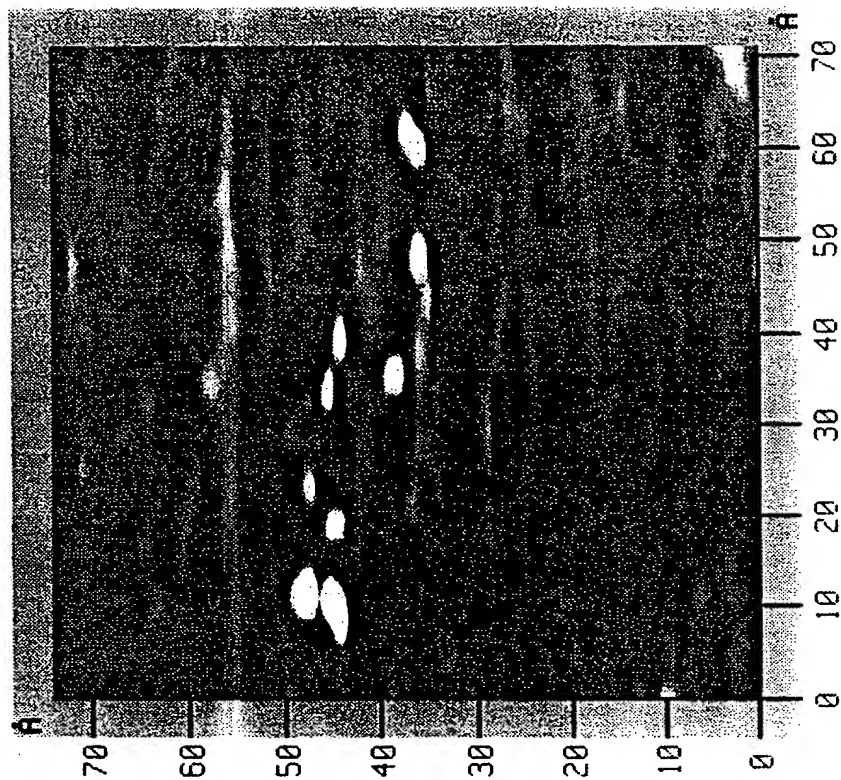


Figure 22B

## INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

International application No.  
PCT/US93/05185**A. CLASSIFICATION OF SUBJECT MATTER**

IPC(5) :H03K 17/84; H01L 21/265, 29/28; G02B 27/00

US CL :257/40, 23; 250/551; 307/298, 445; 437/41

According to International Patent Classification (IPC) or to both national classification and IPC

**B. FIELDS SEARCHED**

Minimum documentation searched (classification system followed by classification symbols)

U.S. : 257/40, 23; 250/551; 307/298, 445; 437/41

Documentation searched other than minimum documentation to the extent that such documents are included in the fields searched

Electronic data base consulted during the international search (name of data base and, where practicable, search terms used)

APS

search terms: Polymer or oligomer, 250/clas or 437/clas or 307/clas

**C. DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT**

Category*	Citation of document, with indication, where appropriate, of the relevant passages	Relevant to claim No.
Y	US, A, 4,761,677 (Sasaki) 02 August, 1988, col.3, line 24--col.4, line 20, Fig.2	6-7 and 10-14
Y	JP, A, 364,044,061 (Iwamatsu) 16 February 1989, abstract, Figs. 1 and 2	6-7 and 10-14
A	US, A, 5,107,308 (Koezuka et al.) 21 April 1992	6-14
A	JP, A, 364,044,062 (Iwamatsu) 16 February 1989, abstract, Figs. 1 and 2	6-14
X	Horowitz et al., "the art of electronic", Cambridge University Press, 1980, pages 323-324. Fig. 8.9.	2

☒ Further documents are listed in the continuation of Box C. ☐ See patent family annex.

* Special categories of cited documents:	* T	later document published after the international filing date or priority date and not in conflict with the application but cited to understand the principle or theory underlying the invention
* A		
* E		
* L		
* O		
* P		
	* X	document of particular relevance; the claimed invention cannot be considered novel or cannot be considered to involve an inventive step when the document is taken alone
	* Y	document of particular relevance; the claimed invention cannot be considered to involve an inventive step when the document is combined with one or more other such documents, such combination being obvious to a person skilled in the art
	* G	document member of the same patent family

Date of the actual completion of the international search

07 September 1993

Date of mailing of the international search report

14 SEP 1993

Name and mailing address of the ISA/US  
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## INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

International application No.  
PCT/US93/05185

## C (Continuation). DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT

Category*	Citation of document, with indication, where appropriate, of the relevant passages	Relevant to claim No.
Y	US, A, 4,427,840, (Waldrop et al.) 24 January 1984, abstract	1
Y	JP, A, 403018068 (Nakajima) 25 Jan. 1991, abstract	1

# INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

International application No.  
PCT/US93/05185

## Box I Observations where certain claims were found unsearchable (Continuation of item 1 of first sheet)

This international report has not been established in respect of certain claims under Article 17(2)(a) for the following reasons:

1. ☐ Claims Nos.:  
because they relate to subject matter not required to be searched by this Authority, namely:
  
2. ☐ Claims Nos.:  
because they relate to parts of the international application that do not comply with the prescribed requirements to such an extent that no meaningful international search can be carried out, specifically:
  
3. ☐ Claims Nos.:  
because they are dependent claims and are not drafted in accordance with the second and third sentences of Rule 6.4(a).

## Box II Observations where unity of invention is lacking (Continuation of item 2 of first sheet)

This International Searching Authority found multiple inventions in this international application, as follows:  
(Form PCT/ISA/206 Previously Mailed.)  
Please See Extra Sheet.

1. ☒ As all required additional search fees were timely paid by the applicant, this international search report covers all searchable claims.
2. ☐ As all searchable claims could be searched without effort justifying an additional fee, this Authority did not invite payment of any additional fee.
3. ☐ As only some of the required additional search fees were timely paid by the applicant, this international search report covers only those claims for which fees were paid, specifically claims Nos.:
  
4. ☐ No required additional search fees were timely paid by the applicant. Consequently, this international search report is restricted to the invention first mentioned in the claims; it is covered by claims Nos.:

Remark on Protest

- ☐ The additional search fees were accompanied by the applicant's protest.  
☒ No protest accompanied the payment of additional search fees.

**BOX II. OBSERVATIONS WHERE UNITY OF INVENTION WAS LACKING**  
This ISA found multiple inventions as follows:

- I. Claim 1, drawn to a system comprising an optical output driver optically coupled to photoconductive oligomeric structures of plural electronic circuits, classified in class 250, subclass 551.
- II. Claim 2, drawn to a circuit producing a signal which is equivalent to a NOR of two input signals, classified in class 307, subclass 445.
- III. Claims 3-5, drawn to a picoelectronic device, classified in class 257, subclass 23.
- IV. Claims 6-10, drawn to an integrated circuit structure having thin-film interconnecting conductors, classified in class 307, subclass 298.
- V. Claims 11-14, drawn to a process of manufacturing integrated circuits having self-aligned step, classified in class 437, subclass 41.

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